SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1878.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

VIENNA, May 2.

TO-DAY again a slightly more hopeful, or rather less desponding, tone prevails. This, however, is not owing to any news of the negotiations having taken a more favourable turn, but to the intelligence that at St. Petersburg a conciliatory disposition has gained the upper hand. It is true the world for some time past has been assured of the existence of such a general mood, though hitherto this has rather had an abstract character and produced no tangible effect. That this was so is attributed to the disturbing action of antagonistic elements. Now, however, we are assured that the mental struggle has been decided and that a conciliatory disposition has unmistakably obtained the upper hand. A great Cabinet Council held a few days ago is regarded as likely to have formed the turning point. The desultory character of the *pourparlers*, it is said, gradually brought about the conviction that this diplomatic fencing was calculated to produce no result except a loss of time, which would all be to the disadvantage of Russia. Every day that passes tends to strengthen the position of England, and allows the Turks time to recover themselves without offering much chance to Russia to procure compensation therefor by finding allies somewhere willing to identify themselves with her. As it is, however, the four weeks which have elapsed since these *pourparlers* began have caused both the military and political position of Russia in the East to suffer considerable deterioration. England has had time to collect her land and naval forces, and the Turks have got together an army. A month ago Russian influence in Constantinople seemed on the point of carrying everything before it; and now, in spite of Ministerial changes, the Porte has not only not become more tractable, but actually shows some disposition to resist. All these considerations, therefore, are said to have led to the conviction in St. Petersburg that it was high time to put an end to this state of suspense and come to some decision or another—to give way or else precipitate a rupture. The Cabinet Council above alluded to is said to have decided on the former course, and it is in consequence of this resolution that the negotiations, which had been flagging, are reported to have taken, as it were, a fresh start. If this be really so, the effect ought to be soon apparent, unless some disturbing element again intervenes to foil these good intentions. One, indeed, appears to be already in sight. While, on the one hand, this conciliatory disposition is announced from St. Petersburg, it is reported, on the other, that considerable irritation there prevails against the Porte on account of its dubious and unaccommodating behaviour. Primarily there is the vexed question of the surrender of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum, which is more and more assuming an acute form. The question, as you know has long been pending; but in spite of importunity on the part of Russia, no progress has been made in the matter. At first only the want of the necessary preparations for trasporting the material and making an inventory of remaining stores was alleged as the cause of the delay; but now the Porte has taken its stand on the stipulations of San Stefano, not deeming itself bound to comply with the conditions insisted on until Russia, on her part, has performed other clauses in the bond. One of these points is the re-delivery of the prisoners of war, who ought to have been sent back at once; while no time was stipulated for the evacuation of the aforesaid fortresses. But there is other and much stronger ground whereon Turkey has lately taken a determined stand—to wit, that Russia is occupying what is distinctly Ottoman territory, judged not only according to the Treaty of San Stefano, but even by the line of demarcation drawn by the armistice. According to the latter, Russian troops have not only no right to be in San Stefano and around Constantinople, but not even in the lines of Tchataldja, which they are arming and converting into a defensive position, though distinctly comprised in the neutral zone agreed upon by the armistice. On the other side, again, westward towards Gallipoli they ought to be between Sharkoi and Ursha, while they have advanced quite close to the lines of Bulair. As will have been seen, therefore, the ground taken up by the Turks is very strong.

According to a telegram in the *Politische Cerrespondenz*, confirmed from another side, General Todleben, immediately after the departure of the Grand Duke Nicholas, repaired to the Porte and had a long conference with Sadyk Pasha, Safvet Pasha, and the Minister of War, Izzet Pasha, on which occasion he offered the withdrawal of the Russian army to the fortified lines of Tchataldja as an equivalent for the surrender of Shumla and Batoum. Now, this, if true, merely confirms the supposition that the mission of General Todleben is to try and repair the faults committed by the impetuosity of the Grand Duke, and by coming to some direct understanding with the Turks about a neutral zone to pave the way to an arrangement for the simultaneous retirement of the Russian army and the British fleet. It remains, however, to be seen whether the Turks will strike such a bargain. Certainly, we can suppose no one to be more interested or more eager to procure the departure of the Russians from the neighbourhood of Constantinople than the Sultan and his advisers; and had any such agreement been proposed a couple of months ago, they would readily have seized the opportunity; but since then the state of affairs has somewhat changed. Previously the occupation of the capital was hanging over the head of the Sultan, and it only depended on the good will of the Russians whether or not the threat should be carried into execution. Now, however, His Majesty has an army occupying intrenched positions scarcely inferior in number to what the Muscovites can mass; so that not only can there be no question of a surprise, but even the most serious attack might be resisted sufficiently long, at any rate, until help could come from elsewhere. That danger formerly threatening the capital has, therefore, quite disappeared, and the Turks know perfectly well that the Russians will think twice before taking a step which would instantly drive them into the arms of England. Now, therefore, when the Sultan and his advisers may be supposed to have recovered their equanimity, it can scarcely escape their penetration what a foolish bargain they would make were they to consent to give up three such important positions as Shumla, Varna, and Batoum merely to get the Russians back to the lines of Tchataldja, which they have been arming and turning against the capital, and from which they might return at any moment; while the Turks circumscribed in their movements by the neutral zone, could not follow them and throw up counter intrenchments. This aspect of the case may not be seen at the Porte and in the Palace, but it will scarcely escape attention in the camps at Maslak and Makikoi. Apart from this, however, there is another rather awkward circumstance connected with the surrender of the three fortresses—namely, the character of the commanders. Neither Derwish Pasha at Batoum, nor Fazly Pasha in Schumla, nor Kaiserli Ahmed Pasha in Varna may have figured as great Generals, but they are all three resolute men, who may likewise wish to say something to the arrangement. Dervish Pasha, indeed, has reasons already for refusing to surrender his trust. The whole country of Lazistan behind Batoum and in the valley of the Tshoruk Sou has sent a deputation to Trebizond, both to the Governor and to the British Consul, protesting against annexation to Russia. Although not 100,000 in number, the Lazi are a brave race of mountaineers, and until Kars was taken the few villages, strengthened by bodies of Bashi Bazouks of the district kept the Russian division of Ochlobjin at bay, preventing it even from ever approaching Batoum, they could therefore eventually prepare another Circassia for Russia. Nor is Dervish Pasha the high-handed Governor of Bosnia and Albania, the man to give them up. Ahmed Kaiserli, too, one of the actors in the drama of Abdul Aziz, is not a man of the most accommodating temper, and he was positively rude to the Russians when they sent their last summons. As for Fazly Pasha, he seems to feel himself complete master of the situation. He has been working hard to get Shumla provisioned, and is said to have declared pretty openly that while things are in their present uncertain state he does not mean to give up this important place serving as a defence to the large Mahomedan population which predominates in the Quadrilateral.

From all this it will be seen that there is some reason for the irritation in St. Petersburg at the continued refusal to render up these strongholds. Some discontent is likewise felt with the little readiness shown by the Turks to assist in pacifying the insurgent districts. Commissioners of Inquiry, Vassa Effendi and Samih Pasha, have, indeed, been named, but they have not left, as no agreement could be come to about their instructions, the Russians wishing they should directly co-operate with their own Commissioners, which the Turks refuse, wishing their men to confine themselves to a general mission of peace. General Todleben, therefore, will have to display considerable diplomatic talent in the attempt to overcome all these difficulties, while the conciliatory disposition in St. Petersburg must be strong not to be worn out by the temporizing policy which the Turks, feeling the strength of their position, will doubtless use with their well-known consummate [illegible]. Meanwhile, though direct negotiations with the Turks [illegible] the withdrawal of the Russians have begun, accounts from Adrianople state that up to the 20th ult. troops were still moving in the direction of Tchataldja and the capital, 5,000 men, including five batteries, having been sent thitherwards, while westward against the insurgents but a few battalions and squadrons of Cossacks were despatched. It was thought possible, however, that larger detachments might have been sent from Philippopolis or Burgas, where fresh troops are constantly arriving. As to the course of the insurrection, only vague rumours were known there about the engagements at Hermanli and Khaskoi.

From Constantinople the news comes that the Russians are removing to San Stefano the stores they had collected at Buyukdere, which would show that the idea of embarking there has been definitively given up, and that in this direction also General Todleben is endeavouring to repair the mistake of his predecessor.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 2.

Of the two rumours which I mentioned yesterday, one appears to be true, and the other false. Prince Lobanoff Rostofski goes as ambassador to Constantinople, but it is not at all probable that, for the present at least, anything in the shape of an *ultimatum* will be sent to the Porte. Some little time ago, when it was believed that England having determined to go to war, prolonged the negotiations simply for the purpose of gaining time to complete her armaments, there may perhaps have been an intention of demanding in a decided tone the speedy evacuation of Shumla and Varna. Now, however, the extreme scepticism with regard to the pacific assurances of some members of the British Cabinet seems to have diminished, and the intention of summoning Turkey to fulfil at once the clause about the fortresses, if ever entertained, appears to have been abandoned. So long as there remains any reasonable chance of a pacific solution the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is not likely to do anything that would precipitate a crisis.

The appointment of Prince Lobanoff, in the place of General Ignatieff, is regarded as a new proof that the Government has entered on a decidedly conciliatory policy.

SAN STEFANO, May 2.

Prince Lobano Rostofski, named Russian Ambassador at the Porte, was previously Minister in the same place. He left the diplomatic service owing to a misunderstanding with Prince Gortschakoff, and was subsequently adjunct to the Minister of the Interior. This appointment gives great satisfaction here.

The rumour that Count Schouvaloff is to act as Chancellor is regarded as favourable to peace prospects.

General Todleben, it is stated, has again pressed upon the Porte the prompt cession of the fortresses.

BERLIN, May 2.

The negotiations between Russia and the Powers are at a deadlock. At this critical juncture General von Todleben demands the immediate surrender of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum. The reply of the Porte is that the three places will be given up in the event of the Russians evacuating Roumelia as stipulated in the San Stefano preliminaries. Upon this General von Todleben has offered to withdraw his troops to Tchekmedje and Tchataldja, which, being still close to Constantinople, is regarded as insufficient by the Porte.

Austria once more prepares to invade Bosnia, with the sanction and cordial applause of Russia.

The Russian Emperor has ordered the immediate organization of 50 fresh reserve battalions and three reserve Artillery Brigades.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* is authentically informed that the article of the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* which looks upon the despatch of an English fleet to the Baltic as calculated to create fresh complications is regarded as a simple absurdity in high quarters.—*Times' Correspondent.*

RUSSIAN OPINION ON THE CHANCES OF A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.

THE Russians do not by any means shut their eyes to the gravity of the situation. They understand fully that a war with England would in all probability last several years, and would be a struggle in which the amount of national resources would count for more than the number of soldiers which each combatant could put into the field. They foresee that their ports would be blockaded, their export trade greatly diminished, their country flooded with the already too abundant paper money, and the economic development of the nation thrown back for, perhaps, half a generation. Any of the older nations would be alarmed by such a prospect, and would probably make very large concessions to avoid its realization; but the Russians have still much of the daring and recklessness of youth, and have always in difficult circumstances the consoling latent conviction that, somehow, things will come all right in the end, whatever worldly prudence and common arithmetic may say to the contrary. To use a favourite expression of their own, they put their trust in the Russian God, whose functions, as one of their poets has wittily remarked, are by no means a sinecure. This is, no doubt, a species of fatalism, but it is of the enterprising and not of the apathetic sort. Instead of inducing a man to sit down with folded hands and indulge in contemplation on the vanity of all earthly things, it spurs on its victim to action, now driving him to the wildest excesses and now making him volunteer to lead a forlorn hope. At the present moment it makes the great majority of Russians regard with tolerable equanimity the prospect of a ruinous war. If they are troubled with grave apprehensions, they can always fall back for consolation on their profound belief in the righteousness of their cause. They do not, however, remain wholly inactive. While trusting in the Russian God, they do a little to "keep their powder dry." For some time the favourite ideas were an expedition against India and the fitting out of a volunteer fleet. The former of these has now fallen into disfavour. A discussion on the subject is still being carried on in the newspapers, but it is rapidly degenerating, as is the fate of many public discussions in Russia, into a petty warfare of personalities. Difference of opinion as to the strategical important of Merv and Herat or as to the height of certain unexplored passes of the Hindoo Koosh are supposed to justify biting personal remarks, and accordingly the real question at issue is being rapidly lost sight of. The loss, however, is not very great, for the discussion has already brought out two important facts—that the region lying between the Russian and British frontiers in Asia is still very imperfectly explored, and that an expedition across it to the banks of the Indus would be too hazardous an undertaking even for men largely endowed with the peculiar fatalism above described. The occasion might, indeed, be used for seizing Merv and Herat, or for stirring up disturbances among the Afghan tribes, but such acts would have no decisive influence on the struggle, and the British Government has evidently no fear of anything more serious, since it has begun to withdraw troops from India. This fact has surprised the Russians. They cannot easily understand how the fears of a Russian invasion, which were generally entertained when there was no intention of attempting such a thing, should have suddenly disappeared when the thing is seriously meditated. How has the British public, they ask, suddenly got rid of its old bugbear at the very moment when the bugbear seemed likely to become a reality?

Having thus to a great extent lost their faith in the possibility of a raid to India, the Russian public have fallen back on the idea of a volunteer fleet. The fleet is to be composed, not of privateers in the proper sense of the term, but of so-called "cruisers"—that is to say, light, swift ships of war of the Alabama type, commanded by commissioned officers of the Russian Navy, and manned as far as possible, by Russian crews. A dozen or twenty of these vessels might, it is thought, do incalculable injury to British commerce, and ultimately compel the British Government to sue for peace. As is always the case when any new project is started in Russia, very wild expectations are entertained as to results. The following, for example, are the resolutions lately passed at a meeting of "the Moscow Society for Aiding Russian Maritime Commerce":—

"1. The use of armed vessels, equipped by private means, is a powerful and unique instrument of combat, the sole guarantee of success, the sole weapon by which the old and new worlds can free themselves from the omnipresent British interests. The use of this means, together with the indulgence of the Russian laws about naturalization has the advantage of enabling us to enjoy the services of an enormous number of ships in a struggle with England.

"2. When it will be known throughout Europe that Russia will not repeat the error she committed at the time of the Crimean War, and will not refrain from using that sole weapon, the peoples of Great Britain, and especially her colonies, will immediately feel how deeply their essential interests are menaced. As the meetings of 1791 under the Pitt Ministry prevented the sending of a fleet against Russia, so perhaps the meetings of 1878 will compel the Beaconsfield Cabinet to place British interests below those of humanity and not to call out to battle a population of 90 millions ready to sacrifice themselves in the defence of their country.

"3. Besides this, the volunteer fleet will have a tremendous influence on the development of the Russian commercial marine, and will free the Russian people from the present necessity of paying to English and other foreign shipowners 70 millions of roubles yearly for freight."

How the fitting-out of cruisers is to create for Russia a great mercantile marine is unfortunately not explained.

In St. Petersburg as well as in Moscow the subject has been brought prominently before the public. On Saturday evening in the rooms of the Technicological Society a lecture was given "On the fitting out of cruisers in the event of a war with Great Britain." The lecturer explained in graphic terms how England lived by her exports and imports, and how a mortal blow might be dealt at her through her foreign commerce. So long as he confined himself to general considerations his remarks seemed plausible, but when he descended to details he somewhat astonished the better informed section of his audience. Without the least hesitation he ventured to assert, for instance, that in the event of war the Russian cruisers would prevent the exportation of coal from English ports, and that, as English coal is required by all Europe, the neutral Powers would soon insist on the war being brought to a termination. This was rather too much even for a sympathetic audience, and called forth a remark from a gentleman who has some special knowledge in these matters that Russian cruisers would not be able to do much in the English Channel or the German Ocean. Perhaps the most instructive part of the lecture was a short comparison of English and Russian commercial relations, according to which, in the event of hostilities, Russia would lose 30 per cent. of her foreign trade while the foreign trade of England would be diminished by only 3 per cent. From these facts the lecturer concluded that steps should at once be taken for fitting out a large fleet of cruisers. To prudent people the facts will probably suggest a very different conclusion, which those who have to decide the momentous question of peace or war would do well to lay to heart.

I observe that the foreign Press devote much attention to the street disorders which have recently occurred in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and some organs seem to regard them as symptoms of a dangerous revolutionary movement. In reality they have no such significance. At the present time there is not the slightest danger of the public tranquility being seriously disturbed. Any danger of that kind will first appear, if it appear at all, when prices rise and taxation is increased. As yet the depreciation of the currency has lowered rather than increased the public burdens.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF LIBEL.

AT the Marlborough-street Police-court, on Saturday, April 27, before Mr. Newton, a summons for libel taken out by Mrs. Rosamond Emily Dilke against Major William George Fetherston Dilke was heard.

Mr. George Lewis, jun., prosecuted; Mr. Harrison, Q. C., and Mr. Hall appeared for the defendant; and Mr. Poland watched the case on behalf of the Earl of Aylesford.

Mr. Lewis, in opening the case, stated that Mrs. Dilke was the widow of the defendant's brother, and that the defendant, having published a series of libels which he would show were wholly false, had brought himself within reach of the criminal law. For about seven years the defendant had persecuted Mrs. Dilke, making false and calumnious charges against her, and especially the disgraceful and discreditable charge now brought before the Court. At first Mrs. Dilke was disposed to treat the libels with contempt, but they had eventually assumed a shape which left her no alternative but to bring the defendant into a criminal court and, for the sake of her character, to demand a full investigation. Mr. Lewis then proceeded to narrate the circumstances of the case subsequently fully detailed in evidence, to the effect that while Mrs. Dilke was stricken down with illness in Lord Aylesford's house the defendant charged her with having openly committed adultery with Lord Aylesford. Mrs. Dilke was naturally anxious to avoid publicity in a police-court and refrained from taking any steps against the defendant. But when Lord Aylesford instituted a suit in the Divorce Court the defendant's feelings of malice carried him to the extent of alleging to the Queen's Proctor that Lord Aylesford had committed adultery with Mrs. Dilke: the Queen's Proctor intervened and made a charge against Mrs Dilke, and then Mrs. Dilke found she must come to a criminal court and call on the defendant to prove every word he had uttered or written. Not satisfied with his letters to the husband, he had actually addressed an envelope, "To Mrs. Dilke, at Maxstoke Castle, care of the Earl of Aylesford," thereby maliciously insinuating that she was living in open adultery at her husband's house. On behalf of Mrs. Dilke Mr. Lewis would say there was not a shadow of foundation for the charges made by the defendant, and when the evidence was concluded a committal for trial in a criminal court would be asked for.

Mrs. Rosamond Emily Dilke stated that she was a widow residing at Caldicote-hall, Nuneaton, with her mother, Lady Dixie. Her late husband was brother to the defendant. She had known Lord Aylesford for about 14 years. He and his brother were frequent visitors at her parents' house. Her husband was also intimate with Lord Aylesford. The complainant was married in 1866. The intimacy between the families continued after her marriage. They lived four miles from Packington-hall, Lord Aylesford's seat. She had not been friendly with the defendant since 1872, from the time he began to issue false reports about her. In April, 1877, there was a large race party at Packington-hall. There were 20 or 25 persons there. Her brother, sister-in-law, her husband, and others of her sisters were there. They all came up to town for a race meeting. That was on the 22d of April. Her husband and herself, her sister, Mr. M. Bouverie, Mr. and Mrs. Barber, two gentlemen, and two Misses Coventry were of the party. Her maid and footman were with them. Lord Aylesford was one of the party, and, she believed, his brother also. She went to Crawley's Hotel, Albemarle-street, as did her husband, sister, and the two servants. Lord Aylesford lived at 45, Albemarle-street. They went to Epsom Races, a large party, and generally lived together and went to the theatre in the evenings. On the 26th witness went to the races without her husband. There was a party, which consisted of her sister, Mr. Tyrwhitt, and Captain Coventry. Her husband was to meet them in the evening, and they were all to dine together. Her husband had not come in when they went to dine at the Criterion. Witness left a note for her husband. Lord Aylesford went to Crawley's Hotel, and returned and made a communication to her at the theatre with reference to her husband. She left the theatre and Lord Aylesford and Captain Coventry went to her husband. Captain Summer took her to Lord Aylesford's house, where they had been in the habit of going after the theatre was over, as she would not return alone to Crawley's Hotel. She got there about half-past 9 o'clock, her sister being with her. She at once sent for her maid, who came. Witness desired that her brother and brother-in-law, Mr. Astley, should be sent for. She was taken ill that night and remained on the sofa in the drawing-room. Her sister and all the others were in attendance on her. Nobody went to bed. She had ice bandages on her head all night. She put on her dressing gown and took off her dress, and was immediately attended by Mr. Alfred Cooper, surgeon. She remained on the sofa until the Saturday afternoon. On Friday morning her brother and his wife and her brother-in-law came up to town and she remained in the house until the following Thursday, having been removed on Saturday to a bedroom communicating with a dressing room, in which her sister slept. A maid and valet accompanied Sir Beaumont and Lady Florence Dixie. Witness got up on Tuesday afternoon. Up to that time she had been under medical treatment, never leaving her bed, and having ice bandages applied to her head. The bedroom was Lord Alysford's, and he had given it up for her use. Her brother and his wife were with her each night until the Monday night, when they went home, returning next day. Mr. Astley stayed at Crawley's Hotel. Witness left the house on Thursday. The defendant called and sat on her bed for half an hour. That was when she was at No. 45, Albemarle-street, and it was on the Monday or Tuesday. The letter produced was in defendant's handwriting. Her husband opened it and handed it to her. That was while staying at the St. Jame's Hotel in June, 1877:—

"Zarborough-house, Pelham-fields, Ryde,
June 7, 1877.

"Some time ago I took the liberty of addressing your wife as an act of courtesy because a letter of hers was delayed. From her utter loss of decency I expected no answer from her; but as you have approved and condoned her conduct since your accident, the blame of anything that may be said or happen I place solely on you. You appear to think that the greatest scandal that has ever occurred hardly worth notice, and that it is and will be the talk of all the clubs and society in general that your wife was living with a certain nobleman in London and during the time you were at St. Leonard's. She retired (or returned) to Maxstoke, as did he, or to his own place near, which would amount to the same thing, and the whole party rioting about as if your trouble was a matter for public rejoicing. As to any idea of her mother being with her in a country place—the world knows the value of that; and also as to her conduct in bringing you back to Maxstoke, though still with an attendant, as if it was necessary to condone something, and after the receipt of my strong letters on that subject, copies of which and of all others I have and now make public to any one who wishes to see them, with notes of all my conversations with you and others. This is not a tenth of what I could write, but I intend this to be the last letter I ever address to you; as from the abject terror you have of your wife and her companions, and her conduct throughout this unfortunate affair, I consider you have lost the name and position of a man and a gentleman. I shall take no legal steps for the amusement of your 'gentleman friend,' but place it in the hands of the proper authorities to inquire into the conduct of every one concerned in your accident. I fail to see that there should be one law for the poor and another for the rich; and, as you and your wife are so fond of notoriety, it will doubtless in the way of questions find its way into the House of Commons and the papers. It is with great and deep regret I sign myself for the last time to you.

"To C. F. Dilke, Esq., "W. G. FETHERSTON.
"St. James's Hotel. To be forwarded."

The defendant's name was then Fetherston; he had changed it to Dilke since coming into some property. There was no truth whatever in the statement in that letter about living with a nobleman. She did not understand what the writer meant by the words "so fond of notoriety." She was aware of no scandal which was the talk of the clubs. The following letter was in the defendant's handwriting:—

"May 26, 1877.

"I beg to state that neither Lady Dixie or Sir B. Dixie were at Lord Aylesford's at the time I mentioned, and as I consider that privacy is no longer necessary I shall make everything public. I make no charge myself, but how can clear your wife before the public? No one in any way. I beg to say that I shall take the course pointed out to me without delay. Till you have cleared up what I have ever hinted as regards your wife, you stand as a coward and worthless person.

"I am, yours,
"W. G. FETHERSTON.

"From your actions I can prove you are living in abject terror."

It was not true that Sir Beaumont Dixie and his wife were not in the house. On the 31st of July witness received the envelope, opened it, and it contained a paper with these words:—"This letter was directed to Mrs. F. Dilke, care of the Earl of Aylesford, Maxstoke Castle, Coleshill, Warwickshire." Witness took no criminal proceedings against defendant until a communication was made to her about a suit then pending in the Divorce Court.

Replying to the magistrate, Mrs. Dilke said she knew nothing of the communication referred to in the letter, which was apparently a reply to it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harrison, witness said she was familiar with the defendant's handwriting, and recognized the letters and envelope as having been written by him. Her husband was not fond of races, but she was. There had never been any differences between her husband and herself with respect to her going to races. The state of her husband's health was not good, but she did not know what was the matter with him. She did not know of anything likely to be preying on his mind unless it was his brother's treatment of him. She did not recollect his brother stopping at their house in the autumn of 1876, and as far as she recollected he was not there when Lord Aylesford returned from India. She came to London to go to the races. Her husband accompanied them two out of four days. On the other days he did not care to go, and he placed her and her sister in Lord Aylesford's charge. Witness heard that her husband had got into the river and that he had been taken to an infirmary. She did not know he had attempted suicide. She was not allowed to go to him. She refused to go back to Crawley's Hotel alone. She was rather stricken down with the news that her husband was not in a fit state to be seen by her. She did not know what that might mean. She could not say whether he was out of his mind. He had been very peculiar for two or three days before. Her husband was afterwards sent down to St. Leonard's by direction of Dr. Maudsley with an attendant. She did not see him. She did not go to any races on the Wednesday. She did not know what was the matter with her when taken ill, but Dr. Cooper would be able to tell. She saw Major Dilke in her bedroom. He treated the matter as a joke, and turned it off by abuse of his wife. Lord Aylesford brought the defendant into her bedroom. She told Major Dilke the whole state of the case. She could not give him her husband's address at St. Leonard's, as he had only gone down the previous night. On the Thursday after seeing her husband off she went down to Maxstoke Castle. She did not know that Major Dilke was looking for his brother. Her husband gave her the letters because she was not on good terms with Major Dilke. She had many letters and telegrams, but none on the 7th or 11th of May. Her husband was not averse from going to Maxstoke. He was frightened at the defendant's threats of taking out a commission of lunacy against him. She supposed the defendant believed him to be insane, or he would not have threatened to do this. Everybody was anxious about her husband's health. She did not know that Major Dilke thought Maxstoke Castle not a proper place to take her husband to, there being a moat and a great number of arms. She consulted Dr. Maudsley before taking him there.

Mr. Harrison here read the following letter:—

"Royal Saxon Hotel, St. Leonard's

"Dear Sir,—I received your letter this morning, and I need hardly say how surprised I was at receiving such an one from a person calling himself a gentleman. I can only say, and that most truly and conscientiously, that, acting under the advice of my brother and my brother-in-law, I believe that everything has been done for the very best; in fact, if it had not been promptly and cleverly arranged by able men, Dilke would at the present time have been in prison. So I do not see that we were justified in waiting no one knows how long, for your arrival; nor do I think, clever as you may be, you could have done anything better, and I much doubt if you would have done anything half so well. Dilke is perfectly satisfied with all that has been done for him; that I am perfectly sure of. We go back to Maxstoke on Tuesday, and I do not see that our future plans have anything to do with you. So I hope you will keep your officious dictating to yourself, as we can quite do without your advice. I think I am a little more to Dilke than you are, and have arranged everything for his future welfare, acting under the best advice; and I think I am the fit person to do it. I beg at the same time to tell you that I hope in future to meet you as an utter stranger, and that if you have any more communication with me it must come through Dilke or my brother, as I do not intend to correspond with a person of your class. With regard to your making a 'strict and legal inquiry into the whole matter,' of course, if you think anything unfair has been done to Dilke, I should advise for your own satisfaction and mine to at once set about it, but let me at the same time tell you that if it comes before the public again Dilke will have to go to prison. I shall show your insulting letter to my family, as I do not think they will allow me to be insulted by a person like yourself, and I am quite sure it is not Dilke's wish that I should be annoyed with such correspondence as came from you this morning.

"Yours faithfully,
"ROSAMOND FETHERSTON DILKE."

The learned counsel then asked witness what she meant by her husband going to prison. Mrs. Dilke, in answer, replied that a legal inquiry would have been held, and he would have been shut up in a lunatic asylum. At that time he was out of his mind. At her husband's desire Lord Aylesford went to Maxstoke Castle, and at that time he knew what he was saying and doing. She did not know that her husband attempted to commit suicide three times; she knew of only one attempt. The family doctor was Mr. Barker. He had been her husband's doctor all his life. He did not see him on the last occasion, as he had a resident medical attendant. Mr. Barker did not say that Maxstoke was not a proper place to take her husband to. She could not remember the date when she took her husband to Maxstoke. She recollected her husband receiving a telegram about the 16th of May, but did not recollect his receiving a letter referring to Mr. Vane's death. She had not got a letter dated the 20th of May written by Major Dilke to her husband. She had not other letters, and could not say whether she received an answer to the letters she wrote. She could not say how many letters she received. Some of them she probably threw into the fire. She was very angry with Major Dilke. She never had a letter offering to meet a gentleman of position to consult how her husband should be treated. She did not know of any rumours relative to her husband's mode of treatment. She could not exactly describe his condition at Maxstoke. Her husband went with her everywhere. They sometimes visited and lunched with Lord Aylesford, and sometimes Lord Aylesford came to them. Her husband's keeper when her husband was not in a fit condition to look after himself always went with them. She did not know whether his brain was in an irritable condition. Her husband broke his leg at Ilfracombe. He left Maxstoke to go to Ilfracombe the day after she went to Newmarket, but she did not hear he jumped off the coach. She went to Ilfracombe and stayed with him ten days, and then left him there and went to Goodwood. She was at Goodwood when her husband cut his throat. She believed he was then a lunatic. She went to Ilfracombe and stayed there until after the inquest, and afterwards proceeded to Scotland with her sister and Lord Aylesford to visit her brother. Lord Aylesford and Lord Queensberry went with her to Ilfracombe.

Re-examined by Mr. Lewis, witness said from the time of her marriage to the time of her husband's death they were always on the most affectionate terms. Her husband was 40 years of age. He was on the most intimate terms with Lord Aylesford, and it was at her husband's request that he went to St. Leonard's. She took every care of her husband when he was removed to Maxstoke. She wrote to him every day when he was in Mount street Infirmary, and went to see him as soon as she was allowed to do so. She never heard of any one making reports about her living in Albemarle-street. She believed that everything possible was done for Mr. Dilke. The members of the family approved what she did. At the time of the coach accident at Ilfracombe she was at Newmarket. Her husband knew of it. He liked her to go about, and after her visit to Goodwood she was going to return to Ilfracombe. Her husband was quite able to converse rationally.

Mr. Harrison here remarked that the letter which was the foundation of the charge was a privileged communication, such as one relative might write to another in good faith.

Mr. Lewis disputed this view. There were other letters, and the envelope and its enclosures, which were in themselves a proof of malice against Mrs. Dilke.

Mr. Newton said the letter, standing by itself, decidedly appeared of a malicious character. He was prepared to deal with the case as it stood.

Mr. Harrison at this stage said he would not ask further questions.

Miss Fanny Julia Dixie stated that she was Mrs. Dilke's sister, and resided with her mother, Lady Dixie. She accompanied her sister to 45, Albemarle-street on the night of the accident to her husband, and stopped at the house until she left. Her sister was very ill while there. Witness and her sister's maid nursed her, occupying the bedroom adjoining. Sir Beaumont and Lady Florence Dixie and servants came the next day, and during the time her sister was in the house she was surrounded by members of her family. Witness left the house with her sister.

Emily Mason said she was maid to Mrs. Dilke, and had been so since January, 1876. She remembered that while they were at Crawley's Hotel the accident to Mr. Dilke occurred. She went the same evening with Mrs. Dilke to 45, Albemarle-street, and helped to nurse her. During the whole time Mrs Dilke was in the house she was surrounded by members of her own family.

Lord Aylesford stated that he resided at Packingtonhall, Warwickshire, and 45, Albemarle-street, the lease of which house belonged to him. He knew the late Mr. Dilke from boyhood. They constantly associated, and stopped at each other's houses. Witness had known Sir Beaumont Dixie about 14 years, and had been most intimate with him. The same friendship continued after Mr. Dilke's marriage. They used to make up parties together for shooting, fishing, and other amusements. When he came up to town after Lichfield races, Mr. Dilke was his bosom friend, and when he was taken ill he was entirely and sincerely sorry for him. He remembered Mrs. Dilke going to Albemarle-street that night. He telegraphed to Sir Beaumont Dixie and the Rev. Mr. Astley, and they came up the next morning. Mrs. Dilke was very ill, and did not get up until the following Tuesday. During that time he slept downstairs in a small breakfast-room next to the room occupied by Captain Coventry. There was no truth in the assertion that Mrs. Dilke was living with him while she was in the house. There was no truth in saying that her brother and sister-in-law were not there. They were there the whole time, with the exception of one night. He remembered seeing a letter from the defendant, which he believed was destroyed. The defendant came to Albemarle-street. He saw him first and then Mrs. Dilke.

Mr. Lewis here applied for an adjournment. He would complete his case on the next occasion, and then would ask the magistrate to commit the defendant for trial.

The case was adjourned to May 6, the defendant being bound over in his own recognizance of £100 to appear.

THE EXTRAORDINARY WILL CASE.

DUBLIN, April 26.

THE further hearing of the remarkable will case of "Bagot v. Bagot" was resumed in the Probate Division this morning, before the Right Hon. Judge Warren and a pecial jury. The document in dispute is that of the late Mr. Christopher Neville Bagot, of country Galway, who died May 23, 1877, leaving an immense fortune, the bulk of which went to members of the Bagot family. The will is propounded by the executors and trustees, Marcus Bagot, brother of the deceased, and Arthur Holmes, and is disputed by Mrs. Alice Emily Bagot, widow of the testator, on the grounds that the deceased was incompetent to devise, and that Messrs. J. L. Bagot and Bernard Bagot exercised an undue influence over him. A number of medical and other gentlemen summoned as witnesses from London were in attendance in court.

Mr. M'Donough, Q.C., resumed his statement. He said he would trouble them with the letter of Aug. 15., 1875. (This was read.) The testator, writing to his brother Bernard, stated that he was very ill. The doctors told him that his condition was hopeless, that he could never recover his health, and that baths could do him no good. In another communication, on Aug. 12, the testator first mentioned to his brother the private marriage, at the same time describing his invaild condition, which rendered it necessary that he should be carried from room to room. He stated that the lady had known him intimately a long time, what his condition was, and what the doctors said. She assured him that she would run all risks, that she desired to be his wife, and would do everything to console him. Counsel then read a letter dated Oct. 13, written by deceased to Bernard Bagot. In this he said his condition was about the same and on Oct. 21 he wrote again to the same effect. On Oct. 22 Mrs. Bagot became a mother at Tunbridge-wells. Yielding to the solicitations of Mrs. Bagot, the testator had consented to go abroad with her. She hoped that by going away the whole thing would be forgotten, and no scandal would arise. She knew well what she was about. She had her chance. There might be a miscarriage. If the child was born, well and good; then another story should be invented. The testator and Mrs. Bagot remained at Tunbridge-wells from Oct. 11, 1875, to Jan. 22, 1876. Frequent quarrels occurred between them. In the first place, the birth of the child gave cause for bitter words. He said, in the midst of them, "You know very well that child is not mine." Mr. Bagot wrote to his brother, "I wish you would talk this over with me. Alice and I had arranged to go abroad, but my health broke down, and the Verner women broke faith with me. They did not consult me when they wrote to their friends and announced there was a baby, and led to all this trouble between Alice and myself. I have made a fearful mistake. I ought not to have married in my state of health. My doing so has not contributed to my happiness." Counsel continued: I now proceed to show you how the quarreling went on at Tunbridge-wells, and to prevent confusion, mystification, or falsehood will prove it by documents. The quarrelling became intensified, and went on to such an extent that Mrs. Bagot told Bernard Bagot to come over and make peace. You will have produced here Dr. Banks and Dr. Buckley, who will tell you that had this system of annoyance gone on with this woman, Mr. Bagot would have been in his grave months before the time he died. They had patched up a peace when he yielded to her desire to go to London. On Jan. 31 they were at the Pulteney Hotel, Albemarle-street, London. They did not return to the Alexandra, where that melancholy marriage took place, about twelve o'clock at night on Aug. 8. He then wrote to Mr. Holmes a letter on business. Mrs. Bagot had gained her object—had misled him, had induced him to marry her, to recognise the child, and to have it registered in the registry office. She had circulated among her friends this falsehood about this private marriage. She had won everything. Tunbridge-wells became intolerable to her. She had not her full swing. She neglected him. She slept in an adjoining room, heard his agony at night, and she would have a separation. She knew she could have a fine settlement, and she also knew well that she could not long be burdened with him. That was the state of things when he said it was all over. On April 15, 1876, a will was executed, of which the present one of September was but an echo. Mr. Bagot's family were not near him at the time. Before executing the document he instructed Mr. Fry to arrange with Drs. Banks and Porter to see him. Mr. Fry took down his instructions and prepared the draft. If such a will were not to stand there was no use in any man making one. Dr. Banks and Dr. Porter saw him, and would testify to his capacity. The learned counsel then read some letters which the testator had written in reference to the execution of the will, which would show he was most particular about it. In one of these, when making provision for the child of Mrs. Bagot, he denied that the child was his heir, declared that it should be called by the mother's name of Verner, and that if during his minority the child should use the surname of Bagot, or any other name instead of Verner, he should be deprived of the provision made. Dr. Banks would detail to them a very painful incident which occurred, and reflected on the conduct of Mrs. Bagot. A painful operation was being performed on Mr. Bagot by the doctors, when the lady burst into the room and declined to leave, remaining during the whole time of the operation.

The proceedings were, at this stage of the learned counsel's address, adjourned.

The further hearing of "Bagot v. Bagot" was resumed at the sitting of the Dublin Probate Court on the 27th April, Mr. M'Donogh continuing his statement on behalf of the executors. The court was densely crowded, several eminent medical gentlemen occupying the side seats.

Mr. M'Donogh, Q.C., said: My remaining observations shall be very brief. I beg leave to add some matters which will give the state of this property and the extent, nature, and value of the immediate subject of the devise to John Lloyd Bagot, who is the devise of Anghrane House and demesne. I got the statement prepared by the agent. It appears that the sum total of the entire value devised to him is £463 15s 8d per annum; the gross rental of the Anghrane Estate is £4,957 2s 1½d, that is, the estate devised for the purpose of accumulation; the Rockwood Estate produces £866 2s 8d; the Ballyburren and Durreen £413 5s 3d; thus the gross rental of the estates amounts to £6,236 10s ½d; from that you take a small head rent, £2 19s 1d, and the charges, poor rates, county cess, income tax, salaries, of bailiffs and such matter, and finally £1,000 a year to Mrs. Bagot (which she may take when she chooses) so that the net value of the three estates as devised is £4,500 17s 6½d. The power of disposition of a property in anticipation of death has ever been regarded as one of the most valuable of the rights incidental to property. The English law leaves everything to the unfettered discretion of the testator, on the assumption that though in some instances caprice or passion on the power of individual ties or other influences may lead to the neglect of claims that ought to be attended to, yet the instincts, affections, and common sentiments of mankind may be safely trusted to secure, on the whole, a better disposition and one more accurately adjusted to the requirements of each particular case than could be obtained by the distribution provided by stereotyped and inflexible rules of law. In this case, it so happens that I stand in the position not of vindicating a capricious will. I stand here advocating a just cause. I humbly submit to your sense of justice the perfect fairness, equity, and justice of every thing which Mr. Neville Bagot carried into effect. Mr. Fry, the solicitor, Dr. Banks, the attendant physician, both witnessed that will. What has been already established to your entire satisfaction is not only that this man was of sound mind, memory, and understanding, but that he had a clear, vigorous, and potent intellect. It shall be equally proved that he knew and approved of the contents of that will. He dictated them. He read the drafts and engrossments and approved of them. Upon the other side would be the burden of proof that this man was either by physical force or moral constraint, forced to execute that will. There is not a shadow of foundation for any such imputation. The whole case demonstrates that these three persons —his two brothers and his sister—were absent from the scene of the making it of the will; that on April 15, the time when it was in really made—the subsequent modifications being trivial—the Bagots were not there. It was not until Dr. Banks advised that his relatives should look after him that the Bagots and Mrs. Meagher came, at great inconvenience to themselves, to perform the pious duty of looking after their own nearest and dearest relative. Therefore to impute to these persons undue influence and fraud is to do that which is adopted in the desperation of a failing case. He was led into the marriage, he was duped with it, he believed in her vow, as he wrote. He wanted a companion, some solace in the condition in which he was, and this young woman got about him, assured him of her love, that she would in death or life be his, and she attained her object, and had him in that condition that I firmly believe if she had only abstained from her wanton course of life and had attended to him and had acted as a wife ought to act, that she would possibly have persuaded him to completely recognise the child and make it his own. I think it is highly probable she would have done so. Such is the force of her blandishments. Whether the child was his or not he had a right to make a will. That I have shown you from authority. A perfect right. But the child was not his, and he knew it and believed it was not. This man resolved to make his mark upon time, to erect a monument more durable than brass to found a family, to accumulate property for 20 years that no dissipated hand should squander what he had earned and put together with such care and toil, and therefore the accumulation clause came into operation. Yet he increases this woman's interest from £500 to £1,000 a year, gives her by settlement £1,000, and for the short eight months of their married life £8,000 from him besides. He gave her £10,000 and £1,000 a year for this child. Not satisfied with that, they come here to have an intestacy declared, to have the will set aside. I ask you respectfully now to hear the evidence to be given that although she duped him into an acknowledgment at the time, for he had then married her, and as I said was induced to recognise the truth and lend his aid to cover her shame, yet when her conduct thoroughly disclosed itself, and when he well knew that the child was not his he acted, in the manner which you have heard —tried to be reconciled with her, tried to entice her to give up those dreadful passions in which she was involved. You have it under her own hand that she could not help fighting with her husband. She wrote it so, "I can't help it—can't give it up." I now leave the case confidently in your hands, and God defend the right.

The Solicitor-General: Amen.

Dr. Teevan deposed that he had been medical attendant to the testator, who was suffering from paralysis of the inferior part of his body. When he first saw him he was lying on the carpet or floor of his room in the Alexandra Hotel. He was incapable of standing on his feet. He improved greatly under treatment. It took about a year before witness could say he was quite well. He continued so in 1871. In 1872 he suffered from threatened paralysis, or something like a return of his former illness. The paralytic symptoms were confined to the lower part of the body.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General: I think you said, "Doctor, you had little hopes of his getting well?" —I did: the tendency of his disease was to get worse.

I observe that you spoke of paralysis all through?—Yes, my opinion is that he suffered from paralysis. He never got into a normal condition.

Now, I will call you back to your own evidence, "I think I ought to say he got quite well at the end of the year." Is that true?—Well, quite well is an indefinite term.

Did you ever try to flex his limbs at the time you attended him?—I did.

Did you know him to be a free liver?—I had no evidence of it. I dined with him on one or two occasions at the Alexandra Hotel.

On those days was it a mixed company of ladies and gentlemen, or was it a party of gentlemen only?—It was once a mixed company of ladies and gentlemen, and once gentlemen only.

He was a well-looking man?—I would not say that. I would say he was a fine-looking man.

You never saw the child?—Never.

Mr. M'Donogh: It was not his child.

Cross-examination continued: Did you understand that he had been living freely?—I don't think he made a statement on the subject. I don't think he was a man of dissipated habits. So far as I could learn I thought he was a man who had been exposed to a great deal of hardship.

The witness was re-examined with reference to the general condition of the deceased.

Dr. Samuel Osborne Habershon stated that he resided in London, and had been practising as a physician there since 1849. He was senior physician to Guy's Hospital. Recollected having seen Mr. Bagot in the year 1873, on Oct. 21, at his own residence in Brook-street. Examined him and enquired about his history. Found him suffering from chronic disease of the spinal chord. Saw him last on Dec. 24, 1873, but could not say his condition was improved at that time. Had no doubt he was suffering from organic disease.

Dr. Hugh Campbell, examined by Mr. M'Donogh, Q.C.: I reside at 38, Queen Ann-street, Cavandish square, London, and have been 30 years practising. I have had considerable experience in spinal disease. Mr. Neville Bagot consulted me on Oct. 20, 1874, and he remained under my treatment until Dec. 5, 1874.

The Solicitor-General: May I ask you whether a man or his doctor is best able to judge whether he can be a father?—His doctor. (Laughter.)

I admire your candour. Where did you get your degrees?—In London and Scotland. I am a graduate of the University of Aberdeen, and got my M.D. at St. Andrews.

And coming from Scotland and therefore being a positive man you stick to the opinion that the doctor is better able to tell than the patient?—Pardon me; I am not a Scotchman but an Irishman. (Laughter.)

Then you combine the enthusiasm of an Irishman with the matter-of-fact of an Englishman and the education of a Scotchman? (Laughter.)—But I happen to have been educated here. I am an old Trinity man.

Witness expressed his belief it was impossible for Mr. Bagot to become a father. Facts, he said, were stubborn things.

The Solicitor-General: So are babies. (Laughter.)

Judge Warren here remarked that a lad should be removed from the gallery. He did not intend again to interfere with ladies, for he believed they could take care of themselves.

Dr. Julius Althus was next examined by Mr. Porter, Q.C. He deposed: I have practised in London since 1857, and have particularly devoted myself to diseases of the nervous system. I first saw Mr. Bagot on April 15, 1875. I asked him to walk across the room, but the could not do so without the assistance of my arm on one side and a walking-stick on the other. A lady was with him on Oct. 1, on which day he visited me, and he introduced her as Miss Verner. She used to call to see him every day.

Dr. Haines Walton, examined by Mr. M'Donogh as to the condition in which Mr. Bagot was, said: In my opinion, a man would be a better judge as his own physical powers than a doctor. I don't agree in any opinion to the contrary.

Dr. Lockhart Clarke, of Cavendish-square, London, deposed he was a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In witness's opinion testator was incapable of becoming a father.

Dr. Banks stated he had been in extensive practice for 35 years.

Mr. M'Donogh: God bless me! and you look so young. [Laughter,]—I have had considerable experience both in mental and bodily disease. I knew the late Mr. Neville Bagot. On March 28, 1876, he was first introduced to me, and saw me in company with Dr. Porter at the Anglesea Arms Hotel.

What was the condition of Mr. Bagot then?—He was incapable of standing, and he could not move out of bed without assistance.

What sort of man was he with regard to his mental capacity?—He was a man of more than ordinary mental capacity.

At this stage of the case the further hearing was adjourned to this morning.

FASHION AND FANCY.

(*Blackwood's Magazine.*)

"FRIGHTFUL! When could it have been in fashion?"

Hearing these words, in a moment I became aware of what our military correspondents term "the situation." It was certainly an awkward one. I had slipped open the drawing-room door after breakfast, thinking that in that sunny and luxurious abode, usually deserted during morning hours, a quiet corner for me and my newspaper would not be amiss—and here I was, or was about to be, launched on that most boundless of oceans, a feminine discourse upon dress! For the above remark was uttered in a soft treble pipe, and at least half-a-dozen other pipelets equally soft, responded.

Being a man, and not a youth, my first impulse was to beat an instantaneous retreat, closing the half-opened door before it had attracted observation; but the trampling of rough-booted feet, the odour of fusees, and the unmistakable bass notes wanting to the treble variations within, proclaimed that I was taken in the rear. The sportsmen, the mighty men of valour, and the beardless boys who hung upon their moustachioed lips, inhaling wisdom as they puffed tobacco, were drifting through the hall, apparently without any settled destination.

I know their ways; I had been in the house with them for three days at least, and had learnt to long as ardently as the most fervid lover of the sport, for the blissful "Twelfth" that was to dawn on the morrow. I need hardly say, after this, that we were in Scotland, and that the month was August. The year was ——, a good while ago.

Still the "Twelfth" then, was as the "Twelfth" now, the day of days, and for it I, in common with all, panted. Then we should be rid of as idle, useless, and good-natured a set of incubi as ever existed. Then we should have an end to that seemingly eternal kennel talk, and be able to stroll once more round the terrace without passing a yawning figure extended on on every bench. There remained but a single day, and the joyous emancipation for all would take place; but, meantime, I had to beware of chance meetings, for even a stupid like myself might be a peg for some to hang their idle talk upon.

A plague upon them! What was to become of me? Here was I, an elderly man, who had a right to peace and quiet, a right to be left alone, to say nothing of a right to exemption from rheumatism in a dry and warm summer month,—here I was, I say, kept standing in a draught—all the drawing-room windows were open, as was the hall door—whilst I vacillated betwixt a choice of evils.

How long would these ruffians hang on in the hall? How many were collected at the door, and how soon would the rest follow? It was little use attempting to guess; they were all over the place and without any apparent intentions of "moving on." One took up a matchlock, another exhibited feats with a cane, and two more began a languid game of billiards.

I chose the ladies and fashion, and boldly entered the drawing-room. The door was sunk in a wall many feet thick, so that all the time I had been standing in the entry, I had been invisible to both forces within and without.

No sooner was I fairly committed to the venture than I found, as many another desperate man has done before me, a way of safety open as by magic. It had escaped my memory that over this doorway—a side one—hung a voluminous embroidered curtain, behind which a new-comer was screened from observation until he had drawn it on one side. It did not hang close to the door; the door could be shut ere the curtain was raised. By these means a tiny recess was formed, so that although the girls were clearly within a few feet of it, and their chatter was as audible as though the curtain were not there, my presence remained a secret.

They had not heard any of my manœuvres, being engrossed with the subject in hand; and it was plain that If I chose, I might ere long slip out, as I have slipped in, unobserved.

Perhaps you cannot understand the exquisite relief of that discovery? I daresay not. You have never walked three streets round to avoid shaking hands with a friend? I have. I cannot tell you why, for I don't know myself, but it is no less true. The sight of my friends, specially my women friends, when I am not in the vein for it, is far more disagreeable to me than that of my enemies. To them I need not pull off my glove, and be hearty, and rack my brains to remember whom I ought to ask after. They come stolidly up, and as stolidly go by, and there is an end of the matter. I meet Bristle, who sneered at my paper on the Code of Health and Longevity, constantly, and don't mind it at all; but when it comes to beginning your smile twenty yards off, and having to stop it suddenly with the recollection that it is a mistake, it should have been a sympathetic look, and the halt upon the pavement, and the getting under way again with the inevitable tendency to laugh at nothing, it is really a nuisance. I don't above half like meeting a man whom I see daily, though we only know each other by sight; but when he is one whom I am on excellent terms with, it is of course far worse.

Telling this is merely in explanation of what may otherwise appear to be the unreasonable satisfaction which caused me to rub my hands in secret glee at having found so snug a retreat.

Although myself unseen, however, it by no means followed that others were unseen by me. On the contrary, through a chink in the curtain, not above half an inch wide, I had an excellent view of the whole party, who were now with much animation, bustle, and laughter, in the full tide of the discussion.

What it was about I did not care to inquire minutely, even of my own ears, my eyes being on duty, and understanding what they were about tolerably correctly too.

A very pretty picture it was. Youth and beauty was the order of the day in the old Scotch country house. And a charming group of fair faces and graceful forms bent and swayed around a huge mirror, which, Parisian fashion, came close down to the ground, and lost itself in a bank of rich and varied summer flowers. Taller than all the rest, by half a head, was our lovely young hostess, Carry Brand.

I am as old as Carry's father, and she has been my great pet and favourite for three-and-twenty years, being the term of her short life; so I may be pardoned if, in these pages, I seem, to indifferent ears, to speak of her too partially.

She is a beauty, none can deny that. A beauty with long blueblack hair, blooming carmine cheeks, and grey eyes.

She is not clever. She is good, kind, and gentle—must I confess it? *too* gentle, if such a thing can be. Perhaps (although I would rather not have allowed it), perhaps the word ought to have been pliable. She must agree with the last speaker,—she neither can nor will decide for herself.

Well, what is the use of being vexed? Those beautiful eyes, that flash and glitter like stars, although they do soften and shine at times sweetly enough, will never have the living soul in them that I have seen in some eyes—eyes which strike a wild chord of remembrance through even this foolish old heart. Those softly folding lips will never utter aught beyond the pleasantries, the common places of life. So be it. I am resigned: I take my dear girl as she is, and love her dearly.

It occurred to me in a sort of misty way that there was something peculiar about Car upon this particular morning: yet I might have remained in my corner from Whitsuntide till Martinmas without discovering what that something was, had not my senses been provoked to the discovery by all the tongues of the fair bevy clamouring at once to an older lady, who just then entered by the other door—

"Oh, Maria, do come and look at Carry's gown!"

Gown? Well, of course I looked at the gown too. But, although I looked, expect not, dear reader, that it will be within my powers to describe. No, that I cannot do. I will but hint at what I saw, and you, with your ardent imagination and receptive mind, may fill up, in any way you please for me, the deficiencies of which I am but too well aware.

This, then, I believe I saw. A curious, massive, shining, stately robe, in colour white, but gently fading into yellow. Silk or satin? you will say. It might have been one of these, but to my thinking it was something richer and finer than either. Somehow, looking upon it gave me a strange sensation. I rubbed my eyes, looked again, and fell a-dreaming.

In front of an antique mirror, on the walls of an old, dark, oak-panelled chamber, there stood a tall and graceful dame, gorgeously arrayed, from the snowy plume with diamonds clasped, to the silver-clocked stocking and high-heeled slipper; and by her side was a little awestruck boy, who, as he gazed with upturned face upon all that sparkle and splendour, wondered in his secret heart if there ever was anybody so beautiful as his mother. Those flowers upon her ample skirt, how often with admiring finger he was wont to trace their outline, to pick at the hard berries, and stroke the silky leaves! The rose was there in every stage of its fragrant existence—the tight firmly closed bud, the puffy bursting bud, the wrinkled three quarters-grown bud, the full blown rose in its glory; then the rose in decay, drooping and withering, yet beautiful still. Geraniums, too, clustered round the borders of the robe, as well as hanging fuchsiabells, dahlias, and carnations. All were friends of his, known and beloved.

He was such an odd boy, she said, that if he liked to be there, he might; he did no one any harm, but she could not understand such a taste. However, it kept him quiet, and as long as he meddled with nothing he was welcome to come. So he came; and so, seated on a low stool by her side, the old man saw him now.

When the vision faded, or how long it lasted, cannot here be told. I awoke, it was gone, and I was still in the recess, an involuntary, but—I blush to record it—a by no means unwilling spy. I could not help it, I was fascinated, rooted to the spot.

The voices of the chattering group were loud as ever; indeed I was conscious that, although no sense had been conveyed to my absent understanding, they had literally never ceased for a moment.

Laughing and prating, they were still collected round their leader, who was herself the merriest of the party.

"Don't I look as if I had stepped out of the ark?" said she.

"My dear Carry, no. You would positively have been thought antiquated, even then! You are, you must be, antedeluvian."

"Oh yes, antediluvian!" cried a chorus.

Then one began, "Did you ever see such a Gothic sleeve?"

"Gothic! Bessie! You ignorant thing! Why, we had just pronounced the whole to be antediluvian."

"Never mind," retorted Bessie—a good girl, who gives herself no airs, and never sets up for being infallible—"antediluvian or not, neither you nor I ever saw such a sleeve in our lives."

"Well, yes, it is hideous," allowed the other.

(Hideous! Some one behind the curtain started.)

"Oh, frightful! Oh, shocking! Oh dear me, yes!" echoed one voice after another. "It really is hideous," all agreed.

"Surely, my dear, your good grandmother must have been studying economy; 'tis not two inches wide," exclaimed one.

"This was not among my grandmother's things," replied Carry, "It belonged to Mr. Oldham's mother. He gave it me."

(Yes. By this time he knew that. He had recognized, understood it all, some minutes before.)

"It was thought very grand in its day," continued Mrs Brand, apologetically.

"No doubt, dear. And the good man thinks it so to this day, I'll wager a pair of gloves. What could have put it into his dear old bald pate to make it over to you?"

(Bald pate, indeed! Not as bald by half as your father's, Miss Bessie. Impertinent minx! Not another word do I write in your favour, you may wager your pair of gloves upon *that* madam.)

"I don't know why he gave it to me," said Carry; but I am sure he meant it in kindness." (Bless her dear heart!) "I daresay he thought I might wear it, even, you know," she continued. "What should he care about fashions? I really did put it on the first day after he had presented it, and perhaps—perhaps I was a little bit naughty in saying how much I admired it, meaning only the *matérial*, you understand," anxiously; "but I always feel as if I had been punished enough, for I am sure it lies on my conscience how I have never made the slightest use of it, and never shall."

"Wicked creature! But what made you bring it out to-day?"

"Why, poor grandmamma's wardrobe that was left to me, only arrived a few days ago; and so, when I was arranging it, I remembered Mrs Oldham's gown. Something in the curious old scent about the things brought it to my recollection, and I mean to lay it by with the others."

"You got the whole wardrobe? What was there in it? Laces? Furs? Anything worth having?"

"Lace? Yes, there was a good deal of lace, but all of one kind. She seems to have had a mania for that old Venetian point. For my part, I don't admire it. The furs were spoilt, except one sable boa, which I mean to have made into a muff. Some of the things I sent off to Madame R., to see if anything could be done to them; and now the question is, when I shall see them again? Not till she has copied every single thing worth copying you may be sure."

"Was there nothing wearable? No dresses?"

"Not one. Nothing to compare with this in splendour, and yet you see what a guy it is! They are something the same in shape, but not made of half such rich material. It is really a pity that this is so far gone, that one can do nothing with it, is it not?"

"Far gone? My dear Car, I don't believe it has been worn half-a-dozen times: and that is *nothing*, no wear *at all*, for a gown of this kind. Quite different from our flimsy things," said the elderly Maria, who had been examining it narrowly, and now stood with a piece between her fingers.

"I did not mean far gone in the way of being worn out," replied Carry. "I mean too entirely out of date; too far back in the dark ages of fashion, to be capable of any transformation. Before you go, Maria, I must show you the others. You are a *savant* in matters of this kind, and can deliver a lecture on all the different trimmings. By the way," continued the lively prattler, "what a pity it is that my worthy grandsire had not taken the precaution of laying in camphor some of his velvet suits and ruffles! What charades we might have had! With Charley Thorne for manager, too!"

"The ruffles would have been valuable; old point," said Maria.

"Yes, but where are they? There is nothing whatever but female attire, and that principally consists of useless dresses."

(Useless dresses! I had once heard Car say that this poor Maria was dependent, and one whom it was difficult to help. Why then did she not observe that wistful glance? Why not let the dresses be no longer "useless"?)

"Oh, indeed!" was all she said, and there was a great show of indifference. "Are all the same?"

"All? yes. But you shall see."

(Perhaps then she had noticed the look. I had hope for Maria).

"You shall have a regular turnout," continued Car (my hopes were now a certainty), "and you will give me the benefit of your experience. *This*, however, is really untranslatable."

"Oh dear, yes! I should faint with horror if you were to appear in it!" cried an affected creature, with a lisp. "I really should. I can't stand anything *outré*—it makes me quite ill."

"You need not be afraid, Selina. I will spare your feelings, for I tell you frankly that nothing should ever tempt me to be made into a fright. I am far too vain." (She is not vain, and she knows she is not,—from behind the curtain).

"Of course," continued the young lady, seriously, "I should not have ventured down-stairs had I not known we had the house to ourselves. What *would* the men have said to such an apparition? I had a narrow escape too, for they did not go out so soon as usual."

"There is always the recess," observed one.

(The chink in the curtain was hastily closed.)

"Of course; put I had passed that door," replied the fair one; "and, you know, I did want to hear what you thought."

(The curtain slipped apart again.)

"Besides, I fancied, it would amuse you," concluded Mrs Brand, growing agrieved.

"So it does—so it does. A perfect comedy." She was assured of this on all sides.

"Such a waist!" cried one. "Where could the dear old lady's waist have been?"

"Such a neck! A yard below the throat!"

"Such a petticoat! A mile above the ground!"

"Do look here! Look at this tucker! All the pattern of the stuff woven in. That part is really *rather* pretty, though so odd."

Every one seized a piece of the tucker.

"Carry, I think it's *beautiful*," said a small voice, in accents that had not been heard before; and little Nelly Bertram, who had been altogether swamped in hoops and flounces hitherto, was now visible sitting on a stool among the geraniums, with her hands folded in her lap. "I saw one like it in London last week," continued the child; "and I think it was in the British Museum. It was in *some* museum, I know. Why don't you send this gown to the British Museum too?"

"Oh! what a good idea of Nelly's!" cried one. "Send it, by all means, Car. Say you found it wrapped round a Pharaoh, and in high preservation. A few bones inserted down the sleeve would make the illusion complete."

"Tom would do that for you," suggested Bessie, who had a roguish brother. I say, Carry, do let Tom see it, and see you in it. You might—just for once."

"Nonsense," said Carry, shortly.

"Oh, do. Tom admires you vastly, as you very well know, and he will take your picture in it, if you will sit to him. I wish you would—it would be quite a curiosity."

"No doubt of that!"

Others, however, took up the cry, and she was unmercifully urged. She grew peevish, she certainly would do nothing of the kind; but if any one of the others was ambitious of sitting for her portrait in the antiquated robe, she should be made heartily welcome to it, for the occasion.

Then began the excuses.

"It would be different for me, with my fair hair; but you dark people can wear anything you please," alleged a pretty little milk-and-water blonde done up in pale blue.

"And I don't affect white, either," said another, of a sallow complexion.

"I'm too tall for anything *outré*," said Bessie. "That is to say," seeing her mistake, for Mrs. Brand overtopped her by an inch and more, "considering that I have no special good looks to fall back upon."

"It is a world too wide for me," thought a *sylph*, who was strapped in until her figure resembled an hour-glass.

"Take my advice, Car, and make it over to your maid," suggested the affected Selina, who had before promised to faint, and now meant to be thought exceedingly fine.

"Indeed I shall do no such thing," retorted Carry, for once roused by so base a proposal. "It is a very great deal too good for her. If it is old-fashioned, it is a splendid brocade; and I wonder what Mr. Oldham would say if he knew I had given away his mother's gown to a servant."

(Ay! What would Mr. Oldham have said? His eyes had opened at the suggestion.)

"Well then, dear, I'll tell you what to do," nodded the hour-glass, seriously. "Make an ottoman of it. Whenever we have any work or material that we are puzzled what to do with, I devise an ottoman. They always look well, you know, and fill up a room. Besides, people like to sit on ottomans; every shy person pokes about in search of a humble inoffensive seat, and he is sure to seize upon an ottoman, if he possibly can! One does not even take up the whole of it! Oh, there is no doubt the vocation of this dear old gown is to be an ottoman!"

"Why, you would not use the half of it! Try curtains," said Bessie.

But the ingenious ottoman-projector was not to be foiled.

"An ottoman is such an easy thing to have made," she said. "Any one can make some kind or other. Your own carpenter would have it ready in a day. Make two, if there is enough material. We have ours always made to open, and they are delightful; perfect abysses of rubbish!"

The abysses of rubbish carried the day, and the garment was doomed.

"It would be so nice, really, to *use it*," said Carry, "that I don't think even Mr. Oldham would object."

(He did, but then was neither the time nor place to do so.)

Accordingly, seeing the discussion was at end, and as it was unlikely that the sentence would be carried into immediate execution, I bided my time for expostulation, and was just turning away when there was a flutter and stir in the midst of the small assembly. A cane was tapping at the low window, and there, behold! a black head and Turkish fez.

"Captain Thorne! It's Captain Thorne!" tittered the girls.

"Oh, hide me, dears!" cried the hostess.

"Run up-stairs! Quick!" exhorted one, moving towards the window with very evident intentions of opening it.

"Pray don't, yet—*pray* don't," besought Carry.

"He'll think it odd, won't he, if we take no notice," replied the other. "He wants us to come out, I am sure. See, he is climbing up now. Slip out by the side door, and we will stand between you and the window."

Carry bounded towards the recess, discovered me, and stood still, confounded.

"Dear Mr. Oldham, you have been here all this time listening to—to our silly talk?"

"Even so, my dear, and it has entertained me much. We will discuss it another time; but come, I must now assist your escape. Get away as fast as you can, for I observe the Captain's head and shoulders are already half-way through the window."

Away she flew, too much flattered to attempt another word; and I speedily followed, for the knicker-bockers and heather-mixture stockings of Captain Thorne were now following their owner's upper storey into the room; "and," thought I, "when one silly young man is the centre of attraction to a dozen silly young women the case is worse than any I know, unless for 'young' you read 'old.'"

All this happened on a bright summer day, and we were in the glorious Highlands, surrounded by blue water, blue-mountains, blue skies. I felt drawn to a solitary ramble. Resisting, therefore, every entreaty to join the riding and boating parties, I vanished from among them, but little regretted, no doubt.

It was six o'clock when, on my return, I sank down into the depths of a soft arm-chair, beside an open window which fronted the golden western sunshine, and proceeded to enjoy a delightful hour of rest and Elia's Essays. Taking fright, however, after some length of time, that I should for the one-and-twentieth time be late for dinner, I resolved neither again to look at my watch nor begin another tempting chapter, but commence at once the tedious task of dressing. It was not until this was complete, until the well-worn luxuriously easy garments were one and all donned, that I ventured to pause, and found, with satisfaction, that for once in my life I might have the credit of descending to the drawing-room in really good time. To the drawing-room, therefore, I went, and behold! it was empty,—I was the first. I fancied I could even detect, as I waited a moment in the hall, a subdued shuffle of feet across the passage, as of some of the excursionists returning, anxious to slip to their chambers unobserved. I had paused in the hall to enjoy the first brilliancy of the sunset, and the next comer did the same, as she speedily made me aware.

"You here!" exclaimed Mrs. Car, as she streamed in, all muslin, lace, and sweet-smelling blossoms. "I thought I was ready so soon. I was standing in the hall to look at the view. What a pity that this window does not look out on the sea! It seems as if the one idea of the people who built these old houses, was to exclude every possibility of a view from all the principal rooms!"

She then paused, and it seemed as if an idea had occurred to her.

"By the way, I meant to speak to you," she said, with something of an effort. "I was so [illegible] about it. I don't know what you must have thought of us. We were only in joke, you know. That is—you see—that is—"

"Listeners never hear any good of themselves, of course, my dear. But with the exception of my bald pate, which got a rap from Miss Bessie I believe, I don't know that I have any particular charge to lay against any of you."

This not being what she had anticipated, doubled the good creature's confusion, and I was revengeful enough to enjoy seeing how impossible it was for her to justify herself, when no faults had been imputed.

At last pity moved me.

“You thought I should be offended because you ridiculed the old gown?” said I.

She seized the opening.

“It was not the *gown*, indeed, it was only the *fashion* of it. Every-body said how——how handsome the material was.” (Everybody meant Maria, I presumed. She alone had recognised its merits.)

“I see,” said I. “You meant no harm, my dear, bless you! Don't let me have all those blushes to answer for. And as for the gown, why, it seemed very fine to me forty years ago, to be sure, but we have rusted together. A new generation has sprung up, which knows not Joseph, nor his coat of many colours. I was accustomed to regard my mother as the finest of her sex; she was a woman the like of whom one seldom sees now—one seldom saw *then*; but if it won't turn your head, my dear, I may say that you sometimes bring her to my recollection. Perhaps it may be some compensation for all the jests made at your expense this morning, Mrs Brand, to hear that an old man thought he had not seen so pretty a sight for many a year.”

“Did you? Really?”

She looked to see whether I too was making fun for her.

“Yes, I did.”

“And you are sure, quite sure, you did not mind?”

“Quite sure,” replied I. “And so there's no more to be said.”

“Oh, how good you are!” she exclaimed, with a sigh of relief. “This has been vexing me the whole day. I was so afraid you had been hurt, and I thought you would hardly comprehend how it was, for of course it is different to you——”

“Quite so, quite so,” said I, with sudden recollection. “And that reminds me that—as you say it is different to me, and certainly it is—for the sake of auld lang syne I have a favour to ask. It is a whim, a fancy of mine, my dear, but I think you will not refuse me. I seem to feel as if I could not bear to think that anything she wore, that I remember her in so well, was cut to pieces to cover furniture. So you won't think me unreasonable, will you, Carry,” continued I, hurriedly, for I feared I was, “if I ask you not to do that? Don't wear it, my dear, never put it on again, if it makes you the least uneasy; but lay it by, and keep it safely somewhere, for her sake.”

“I will—I will.” Her dear eyes filled with tears. Why, I cannot imagine, unless my voice was less firm than I had hoped it was.

“It shall never be touched,” cried she, emphatically. “I don't care what the girls say. And if it would give you any pleasure,—I mean, if you would like to see me in it sometimes—I—I will certainly put it on.”

“No, no. You are the best of girls; but I demand no such sacrifice. Just let it alone, and we will never speak about it again.”

She turned a ring on her finger, and hesitated.

“That was one thing I was thinking about. If you spoke of it, the others would hear how I had been caught, and they would quiz me unmercifully—Captain Thorne particularly. He never lets a thing drop. But,” added she, quickly, “tell me, how came you there? That door is usually bolted.”

“It was not,” said I; and, impelled to a bad pun, I added, “so I bolted in. I know no more.”

“And were you there the whole time?”

“Ah, that I cannot tell. But, to tell you the truth, I fancy so; for your remark about having had a narrow escape leads me to imagine that you had fled from the same set of intruders that persecuted me.”

“Well,” said Carry, after considering, “you must have been there, and you heard the worst. But you have forgiven us”—putting her hand in mine—“so I will try to forget the rest.”

“Except your promise,” I ventured to remind her.

“My promise? Oh yes. No fear. It is a compact.”

The door opened as all was thus harmoniously arranged, and one after another dropped in till the party was complete.

I kept my promise, and no doubt Carry would have kept hers; but, owing to no fault of ours, all were not equally discreet.

The joke had transpired.

The Captain had seen something. He had insisted on knowing what that something was—what they were all laughing about.

Bessie, or Lily, or Selina had told; and Mrs Brand was exposed to the full fire of the gentleman's wit.

She must appear once more in her Noah's ark costume. She must give them all the treat from which they had so cruelly been excluded.

But the lady was obstinate. No importunities could move her until, in the confusion of the moment, I transgressed, and, following my own train of thought, joined my entreaties to those of the others.

Carry gave me a look that might have said, “Et tu, Brute!”

One part of my engagement I had forgotten. I was never to have asked her to wear the gown.

I was mute; and, seeing my penitence, there arose an evident struggle in her bosom.

She stepped to my side, and whispered, “If you wish it, I will.”

“No, no,” said I, “it was only——”

But she was gone. I suppose she read in my countenance how very greatly I did wish it.

“Now,” thought I “is my hour of triumph. The minds of men,” I mentally argued, “are less gregarious and frivolous than those of women, which afraid for a moment to differ from those around them, follow their leader like a flock of sheep. If I am wrong in this matter I am wrong; but I should like to be pronounced so by a good independent judgment.”

A good independent judgment!

Listen!

The beautiful creature reappeared, blushing betwixt modesty and vexation, and stood in a blaze of dazzling wax-light. My exultation was complete, but so was my scorn; for whilst no doubts could now shake the conviction that my judgment was correct, I read in the looks of all round, one universal—titter.

Yes, they absolutely were unable to conceal their diversion. Out of, I daresay, a dozen of my own sex, only two or three had the boldness, the audacity, or what you will, to affirm that the dress became the wearer—and they, with one exception, were old codgers like myself.

That exception, I am glad to record it, was her husband, who said, and almost swore, that never in his life had he seen Car look handsomer.

The rest, to a man, deserted to the ladies. “Mrs. Brand, to be sure, could wear anything; still——” and a smile and shrug supplied the verdict.

Old-fashioned dress, dress in general, dress to come, and dress exploded, was now the talk.

The majority were all for the reigning fashion. They could see no beauty, no elegance, in anything that had had its day, although it surprised me to observe how ready they were to acknowledge the claims of the most daring novelty, provided it were only new enough.

“The last thing,” which was “scarcely to be had:” the style, which Madame l'Imperatrice was just “introducing:” what any court milliner had pronounced “was to be,”—all of these were recognised to have merits; and only against one outrageous invention did I hear the involuntary protest—“Dear! how hideous!” which, however, was instantly afterwards converted into “but, no doubt, it will be very *becoming*.”

As, in this discussion, the men were, to the full, as deeply engrossed as the women, I soon turned aside, and buried myself in a book of prints for the remainder of the evening.

A few months after this I went abroad, the fogs and earth-mists of November proving bad for a delicate chest. The south of France was tried, and discarded: some change more complete than this was urged by the doctor.

To the East my thoughts had long inclined; and at length, overcoming all obstacles, I found myself on board the steamer of Brindisi, little guessing that five long years would pass ere I should again tread its deck, homeward bound.

For five years, however, I wandered about the Holy Land, till at length, renewed in body and mind, I was pronounced fit for Old England again.

How green the meadows looked, how fresh they smelt! Yet it was not to country lanes and winding streamlets that first my steps were bent, but to great, noisy, busy London, then in the height of that madness which, I am told, is called by learned folks the “season.”

Emerging from Charing Cross, I drove to a quite hotel, and with justifiable complacency regarded the innumerable carriages filled with surging billows of millinery, or the hansoms with their solitary white necktied occupants, which crossed me on my way.

I was not going in for eight o'clock dinners, folly, and humbug.

I could lead a rational life in the metropolis of the world, if no one else could.

I had lived too long in other lands to be carried away by the blandishments of society.

All very fine. Three days afterwards, at ten o'clock—positively at ten o'clock, almost my usual bed-time—there was I, a man of sixty, with not a chick or a child to lead me to such places, preparing myself to go out to—abomination of abominations—an evening party.

Not a dinner, not a ball, but a great gathering of people for no object whatever, whose only hope for the time being is, that they may have half a foot of carpet to stand upon, and half a glass of champagne, ere they are hurried to the door.

For this was I laboriously decorating at that unearthly hour, and, greatly were my feelings tried by the persistency with which the two ends of my neck-tie turned the wrong way.

It took me fully ten minutes longer to dress than I had calculated upon, and fearing to be late I ordered my driver to lose no time.

I was afraid of missing the pleasure in store for me, for it had been agreed between me, and my hostess, that I was to be in the room before the arrival of Henry and Carry Brand.

For this I had come. I had not seen them previously, as they had only come to town the day before, and I had kept my arrival a secret.

B—— Square was reached duly. The rooms were ready, brilliantly lit and decorated when I entered, but they were empty.

For some time I was left to their contemplation, or to that of my own figure reflected in innumerable mirrors; but at length the mistress of the mansion hurried in, armed with a thousand apologies.

For these, however, I soon found there was not the slightest occasion. She was in perfect time, whereas I had been at the party nearly an hour before the party had commenced.

The guests, however, had no sooner began to arrive, than, as if by common consent, they all appeared together; and the rolling of carriages, the bawling of names, and the chatter and rustle of a myriad tongues and dresses ceased not for a moment, after the din once fairly set in. Not a single face did I recognise. Wandering disconsolately about that great London ball-room, I came at length upon a little group that recalled bygone days.

The ladies of the circle (several of them were now married) were the same with whom I had often stayed at Henry Brand's, cousins of him and of each other; these were Bessie Dale, Maria Hardy, and Lily—I forget her surname, for she had changed it.

With her I entered into conversation; but as we had no topics of interest in common, and as I found her, like the rest, to be engrossed with much that was altogether unknown to me, we were soon reduced to the level of spectators. Presently she was joined by another young lady.

“You never knew any one more lucky,” said Lily. They only came up last night, and Carry is in such good looks, and in such spirits. They have succeeded to a large property, you know, and Henry means to stand for the county.”

This was news to me, and, as I could not help hearing what was said, I thought it fair to listen.

“Henry has given her some diamonds,” continued Lily. “They are to be worn for the first time to-night.

“They are beautiful,” said Bessie Dale, turning round at the word ‘diamonds.’ “I saw them this afternoon. And you will be astonished when you see her dress, I can tell you; it is more like a Court train than anything else.”

“You have seen her, then?”

“Went there at five, and we had tea in her dressing-room. That girl Sophia was there too, whom they have adopted. She will prove a thorn in their sides, or I am mistaken! She wanted to go about this season, fancy! A great school girl. Car won't take her, and quite right, too; but you have no idea what spiteful, disagreeable things she kept saying the whole time I was there.”

“What about?”

“Anything and everything. Carry's things which were being spread out by the maid, for instance. The one for to-night is magnificent. Miss Sophia turned down her lips, and observed that it was certainly more fit a foreign princess or an Eastern sultana than for plain Mrs. Henry Brand; but of course *her* opinion was of no value, as she was never taken anywhere, and could not judge.”

“Impertinent creature! What did Carry say?”

“Let it pass, as she always does. Told her her time would come, or something of that sort. Ah, there she is!”

I bent forward at the words. But Carry Brand, coming up the staircase (we were on the landing), was arrayed in—or did my wits really forsake, wilfully mislead me?—*my mother's gown*, the once hooted at, despised garment, of other days. Could it—could it—*could* it be?

The likeness between the two women was startling as I gazed upon her, and was probably the reason of my instant recognition of its cause.

The hair which had formerly hung in curls over her shoulders was now drawn back and piled above her head and diamonds crowned the glossy *bandeaux*. She was my mother's picture.

Yes, Carry Brand, followed by the admiring looks of all who witnessed her arrival, wore the ridiculed robe in which she had a few years before scarcely ventured to present herself, and I fancied that I could even detect that she wore it proudly.

“Isn't it lovely?” cried every lady who looked.

“Well” said Bessie, drawing a long breath, and giving her shoulders a comical little shrug, “how the men do stare! One positively does not like to be eclipsed in that way. I shall give way to despair.”

“What about, Miss Dale?” A black moustache had strolled towards us, and caught the last words.

“Because I'm jealous, Sir John. I'm jealous of that beautiful lady and her beautiful gown. Women always are jealous of each other, are they not?”

“'Pon my word, I don't know,” said he. Who is she?”

“My cousin, Mrs. Brand.”

“Ah!” he said. “Good-looking. Where are you going after this?”

He had no more to say.

I now made a vigorous effort to sally from my corner, and was slowly edging in by a side doorway, when a slight tap on my arm preluded a “Ah! I thought so; remember me, Mr. Oldham?”

It was Captain Thorne.

“Happy to see you are not a mummy yet,” said he. “How de do? Town very full.”

It was kind of him to stop me, and though we had never been intimate, he seemed all at once to become a friend. With warmth I grasped the two fingures he extended towards me, and looked into his kindly stupid face with enthusiasm.

He observed that Egypt was “all the go,” and wanted to know what specimens I had brought home. Ah! I didn't shoot? But at least I had brought with me an Arab costume for private theatricals! No? really?

With this his interest in the subject came to an end. For I observed that although he ejaculated “Ah!” and “Indeed!” or “You don't say so?” at proper intervals, his eyes and ears were roving all the time.

Seeing this I stopped. This appeared to give the captain satisfaction; and as I began to show the preliminary symptoms of moving on, he inquired where I was steering for.

“That room,” I said. “Mr. and Mrs. Brand are there, and I have not seen them yet.”

“Are they? I'll take you in tow. Amazing fine women, Mrs. Brand. There she is, one can always see her above the rest. Just stand still where you are, and we can't fail to encounter.”

We did so, and the interval it occured to me to test the Captain on the subject of the old gown. Awkwardly enough, I referred to its former appearance, and inquired, hypocritically, if he did not think it was the same?

“Very pawbably, I dessay,” said he. “Fine rig. Quite the rage now.”

“Oh, indeed!” said I. “You admire it, then? Of course being ‘the rage,’ makes all the difference.”

“Of course,” assented he. “When a thing's the thing, you know, it makes the thing quite the thing.”

This might be his way of putting it, but it was obvious the sentiments were shared by all. By Carry too. She laughed at *me*, not at *herself*.

“Of course we needed to be told it was beautiful,” she said; “we don't pretend to judge for ourselves.”

“And how has it been altered?”

“How? Not at all. Hardly at all. There was no need for alteration.”

“No need for alteration!” cried I, affecting astonishment, “when it was ‘a yard below the neck’ and a ‘mile above the ground’ (these two phrases in particular having remained in my memory), and it was——”

“All that was bad, I know,” interrupted the gay girl, without so much as a blush. “But you do not understand, my dear Mr. Oldham, it—it is *the fashion* now. Brocades have come into vogue again, and my dressmaker says this is the finest she has ever had in her hands. I assure you, whenever I look at it I am quite charmed with myself, and with you. Who would have imagined that——”

“It was to have been an ottoman.”

“Oh fie! That was only an idea of that absurd Fanny Derrington's. I could not have believed you would have been ill-natured enough to have remembered that all these years. And this is our first meeting too! Henry, did you ever see any one look more malicious? He is exulting over us all!”

“Not over Henry.”

“Over me, and the girls, and Charley Thorne,—he is here to-night; did you know? Have you seen him? He was talking to us a minute ago. Oh, to be sure it was you he was with when we met him! My head is all in a buzzy. Who is that man with the star? Look at his bows! He must be a Spaniard! Henry, some one is nodding to you. Vehemently. No, not there at all. Beyond that blue feather. Can't you see? Oh, Henry, how slow you are! He has disappeared now. He made faces and signs; I am sure he wanted something. There are the Cliffords in the doorway. They never come into a room—it is their way. They just let themselves be seen at each house, and then they go. Oh, Mrs Vyse—Henry, I want to speak to Mrs Vyse most particularly; she is going to take charge of Tommy for the Cat Show, and wrote to say he must be sent to-morrow, but never mentioned where! I have no idea if it is to her house, or—oh, Henry, I shall never catch her up; why would you not come sooner?”

“Look here,” said Henry; “if you think I am going to run after all the old woman with cats that you take a fancy to, you may set your mind at rest on that point, now and for ever. Be a witch with your own cat if you like, but don't go and herd with the other witches, or I'll be off. What more do you want? Can't you stay quietly in this corner with Mr. Oldham and me?”

Oh, to be sure. Of course she could. She did wish most particularly to speak to Mr. Oldham, and when would he come and see her? To-morrow morning? No, not to-morrow, for she must go out, but the next day—some day—any day, at two o'clock?

I soon put her at her ease; I was leaving town immediately, and would wait for our next meeting till it could be accomplished under happier auspices. It was arranged that I was once more to be of their shooting-party in August, and soon after they took their leave. The rooms were emptying, and the handsome pair were followed by looks of admiration. “Who is she?” “Who are they?” passed from lip to lip. “Her dress is perfection,” said all.

“Perfection, indeed!” “O Fashion!” quoth I, for the opportunity was great, and the feelings of a reformer stirred my bosom. “Fashion,” I repeated, and paused to consider in what strain the address was to be continued. A withering sneer curled my lips; contempt made itself manifest in my countenance. “Perfection, indeed! ye slaves of folly,”—I raised my hand in act of declamation, —an old gentleman in a mirror opposite did the same. He looked ugly, tired, and cross, and, moreover, was distorting his features into a grimace so repulsive, that—I went then and there home to bed.

After all, I had had my revenge.

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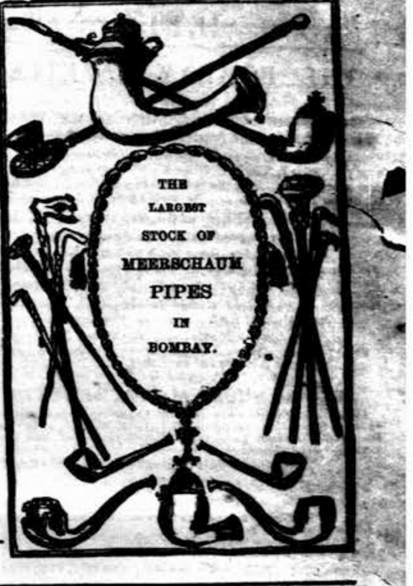
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[With Supplement.

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Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
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S.S. MEMFI	G. Martinolich.	3680	250	on 12th June 1878.

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To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne First Class, Cologne to London.	£9-19	£9-14

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Bombay Green, 9th May 1878.

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(s)	GWALIOR	2726	450	J. C. Babot	14th do.
—	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

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Bombay, 15th May 1878.

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THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson.	27th May.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	24th May.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

STEAM TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steamer THESSALY will sail on the 28th instant.

She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE,
THE FINE IRON SHIP
SIMLA,

NOW on her way out to Bombay, and almost due, from the Clyde.

For particulars

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

S. S. CHINA.

SHIPPERS of CARGO by this Steamer are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND now ready, and to PAY the DEPOSIT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective SHIPMENTS as they come to hand at the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon. Failing this, the GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on account of whomsoever it may concern, on FRIDAY next, the 24th instant. Further particulars of sale will appear later.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st May 1878.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE
OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,
OWNER GOING HOME,

SNAP-ACTION C. F. Choke-bore GUN by W. W. GREENER; right barrel modified choke, left barrel full choke, very hard hitter. Price Rs. 235.

Also, a GREY PONY, 5 year old, 13 hands, sound; would make a good Polo pony. Price Rs. 75. Apply

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.

MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges, by applying to

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE
FINEST OLD CAMPBLETOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
Selected for the Undersigned.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above celebrated BLEND having arrived, orders for same will meet with every attention.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE
BRANKSOME HALL

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL on 5th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the BATTLE ABBEY, Captain Banks, from LONDON, are informed that the Ship is now ready to discharge and are requested to SEND BILLS of LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS for counter-signature to the undersigned.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per LOCH RANZA, Captain Lamont, are hereby informed of the Ship's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless it has previously been passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd May 1878.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of 27 years of age is desirous of becoming acquainted with a YOUNG LADY of about 20 years of age, with a view to Matrimony. Address P. M., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LLANDUDNO.—A HOME is offered in the Rector's family to TWO YOUNG CHILDREN. They will have every care and comfort and be educated by an efficient Governess. The Rectory is large and pleasantly situated, and the place celebrated for its healthy salubrious climate. Address Mrs. MORGAN, Rectory House, Llandudno, North Wales, England.

FOR SALE, belonging to F. MATHEW, Esquire,

A Chesnut Horse with Brougham and Harness.

A Mail Phaeton and Double Harness.

A Yarkund Pony.

A Tonga and Harness.

Apply to Messrs. STEVENS & SONS, Girgaum Stables.

Bombay, 22nd May 1878.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of BAY ARABS, well matched, stout, property of a Gentleman proceeded to England. Price moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.
Girgaum.

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.

NOTICE.—A CONSIGNMENT of the above is expected in the RYDALL HALL on the 29th instant. Orders will be registered by the undersigned.

J. O. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES of STORES to this Company's Mill from the 1st June 1878 to 31st May 1879 will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 30th instant. Printed copies of schedules and other particulars could be had on applying at the office. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd May 1878.

CASES OF ASSORTED WINES & SPIRITS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 24, Apollo Street, Bombay, will, on receipt of Rs. 20, deliver at either of the Railway Stations, or on board any steamer in Bombay, a case containing 2 bottles CHAMPAGNE, 2 of SHERRY, 2 of PORT, 2 of BRANDY, 2 of WHISKEY, and 2 of GIN, ALL SUPERIOR QUALITY.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
MANAGERS.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE

IS pleasant, Cooling, Refreshing and Invigorating.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAMPLOUGH'S
CONCENTRATED LIME JUICE SYRUP.

A MOST agreeable and Invigorating Draught for the Hot Season.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

BRISTOW, WILLIAM EDWARD, late Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps.

FORD, HENRY DOYLE, late Deputy Assistant Commissary, and Honorary Lieutenant, Ordnance Department.

GIBSON EDMUND, late Assistant Engineer, Bombay Irrigation Department.

KEARNEY, THOMAS STRATTEN, late Fireman P. and O. Company.

MACKERTICH, SARAH CATCHICK, late of Bagdad.

MARK, A. W. P., late Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. Country.

MELLIS, ROBERT McHAFFIE, late Assistant Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway.

MORRIS, JOHN C., late Assistant Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway.

MOYLE, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, late Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps.

MULLEN, JAMES W., late Government Pensioner, Poona.

OLIPHANT ROBERT, late Permanent Way Inspector, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

PENN, LEWIS W., C. B., A. D. C. to the Queen, late Colonel, Royal Artillery.

POTTER, W. J., late of Kurrachee.

TODD, WILLIAM, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway Company.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed Estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, Bombay, 21st May 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 705 of 1876.

PURMANANDASS JEEVANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at House No. , situate at Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay aforesaid.................................Plaintiff.

vs.

VIZBHOOCUNDASS HURREEBHOY, CULLIANDASS NURROTAMDASS, MUNMOHUNDASS NURROTAMDASS, and CURSONDASS NURROTAMDASS, an infant of the age of years (by Mr. L. A. WATKINS, an officer of this Honourable Court as his Guardian *ad litem*) all Hindoos residing at House No. , Kalbadavie Road..........Defendants.

WHEREAS in PURSUANCE of a DECREE, dated the 9th day of July 1877, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff:—

All the right, title and interest of the Defendants, Vizbhoocundass Hurreebhoy, Culliandass Nurrotamdass and Munmohundass Nurrotamdass, in all that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage and buildings erected thereon, situate in Bhooleshwur in Bombay, on the Kalbadavie Road, on the west side thereof, known as Degarwady, containing by admeasurement two thousand one hundred and forty-five square yards, registered under No. 729, and bounded on the east by the said Kalbadavie Road, on the west by the house of Raghoba Purshotum, on the north by the public street called Cumwady, and on the south by the house of Raghoonath Bawajee, assessed under Nos. 59 and 60. Also all that piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the east side of Moombadavie Tank, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in Bombay, containing two hundred and sixty-three square yards, assessed under No. 9, and bounded on the east by Jeevunram Juggonath's chall, on the west by the Moombadavie Tank Road, on the north by Bhimjee Mooljee's chall, and on the south by the property of Jadowjee Cumulsey.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property that they should on or before the 30th day of May 1878, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 4th day of May 1878.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	" 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

WANTED.

WANTED, a MEDICAL MAN for the Steam Ship ATALANTA, leaving about 27th current for Liverpool.

Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Atalanta (s. s.)

Bombay, 20th May 1878.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, at Byculla, Clare Road, No. 5, a large BUNGALOW and a large compound with Stable and Godown. Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 91, Borah Bazaar Street Fort.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅜ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels; Levelling Staffs; Circumferenters; Prismatic Compasses; Clinometer with sights, Levels; Compass and Inclination Scales; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand; Pear-tree Railway Curves; Plotting Scales; Marquois Scales, extra thick; Sets of Mathematical Instruments; Plain and Bow Compasses; Aldershot Protractors; Note Books; Field Books; Whatman's best Drawing Papers; Section Paper; Tracing Cloth and Paper; Drawing Pens; Mapping Pens; Lithographic Pens; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers; Pocket Penknives and Eraser; Water Colours; Indian Ink; Best Lead Pencils; Field Glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA-MART,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LTE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs. As.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIP STORES! SHIP STORES!! SHIP STORES!!!

CAPTAINS of SAILERS and STEAMERS, requiring best articles of STORES and PROVISIONS, &c., at MODERATE PRICES, are requested to call at

M. M. MODY & Co.,
Shipchandlers, &c., Apollo Street, Fort.

DEPOT OF FRENCH BOOTS,

No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, No 17.
ARRIVAL OF FRESH GOODS.
SHOES AND BOOTS, VERY FINE, FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF PARIS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have the pleasure to intimate that they are now prepared to execute enlargements by the CARBON PROCESS. Specimens of the same, plain, and colored in oil color and crayons, may be seen at their Studio.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"CAVITE BRANDS"
In all Sizes.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.
"LONDRES."
Neuberg's Own.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"PRINCIPES"—"FAVORITAS" "REGALIAS."
CHOICE SELECTED.
"DAWSON'S PRIME," "THOMPSON'S PRIME," "NONPAREILS."

PONDICHERRIES, BURMAHS,
&c., &c.,
All specially Prepared and Selected.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Mixture of the Day,
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,"
Fresh and Fragrant.

WILL'S BIRD'S EYE.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUN DRIED HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.
MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL FLAVORED.
14 Brands to Select From.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously Fresh.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English built buggy.

1 strong grey Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain cotton and grain and seed sweeping at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and grain and seed sweepings, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., at the Tent, near Apollo Bunder.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the property of W. L. Hudson, Esq., Full particulars will be given afterwards.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, &c., at Lower Mahim.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property E. L. Spring, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD, NEAR BYCULLA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Narrayen Kessowjee, the Mortgagor, the following ladded property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or vacant ground with a bungalow and two chawls, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Foras Road, near Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a water drain, on the west by the Foras Road, aforesaid, on the north by the property of Bhaydass Dayabhoy, and on the south by the property of Narrayen Luxumon, and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No. 225, and the Collector of Assessment, formerly under Nos. 1 and 2, but now under No. 82.

For further particulars and conditions of sale appply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of marble slabs for flooring, marble columns, marble statues representing David playing on harp, and cupid busts of Italian poets, Minton's paving tiles, panes of coloured window glasses, plaster of Paris powders, ornamental iron railings, books of gold leaves, paints and colours, oils, paint brushes, paint, grinding machines, door furniture, syphon bottles, &c., &c., at the yard at the Apollo Bunder, near the New Sailors' Home.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, a large quantity of marble and other goods described above.

SALE of fresh oilmanstores from the celebrated Purveyors Crosse and Blackell and J. T. Morton.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst, sale commencing at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public auction at their rooms an invoice of oilmanstores, just landed ex ss. Strathleven, consisting of Crosse and Blackwel's assorted pickles and essences, essence of coffee, assorted jams and jellies syrups, raisins, currant, potted meats, fresh herrings and slamon, dried herrings, yarmouth bloaters, greenpeas, carrots, turnips, B. L. mushrooms, preserved mushrooms, asparagus, assorted soups, Oxford, Bologna, and Cambridge pork sausages, Chudder and Berkley cheese, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Durham mustard, white wine vinegar, salad oils, Anglo-Swiss milk, Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, Worcester sauces, &c.

J. T. Morton's salmon, lobsters, oysters, assorted soups, vegetables, Banish butter, Primrose soup, salad and castor oil, tart fruits, comfits and lozenges, currants, &c.

SALE of G. F. Coward's Perfumery and Medicine, and Napoleon, Price and Co.'s Perfumery.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of Coward's perfumery and medicine ex's ss. Gowalior, comprising peppermint and assorted lozenges and comfits, Selditz powders, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, essence of ginger, peppermint, chlorodine, Dalby's carmantine, tooth brushes, smelling salt, aromatic vinegrette, essence of rose, assorted perfumes, cold cream, Circassian cream, milk of roses, assorted oil, Victoria and camphorated dentifrice, balsam capwi, violet and face powder, Jamaica pomatum, &c.

Also an invoice of Napoleon, Price and Cos perfumery, consisting of Brown Windsor soap, frangipani, pomade, marrow oil, pomade, essence of white rose, moss rose, and damask rose, golden oil, limejuice and glycerine, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glas and porcelain ware, &c., at the Albion Place Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albion Place, Byculla, the handsome household furniture, the property of J. McMeikins, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company, to submit to Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th inst., and succeeding days at 2 P. M., in the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, on account of whom it may concern, the following bales of damaged cotton, landed from the S. S. China, lately on fire, and scuttled in Bombay Harbour.

Gaddum	42	Bales damaged cotton.
388 O	5	Do.
387 R	4	Do.
138 S	1	Do.
191 S	7	Do.
278 S	1	Do.
196 C	24	Do.
Nixon	1	Do.
Marks Obliterated	346	Do.

Terms of Sale—50 per cent. to be paid at the time the lot are knocked down and the balance on the following day Goods to be removed within 3 days of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1878.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Continued auction sale of fancy goods in trade of Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Company, closing their establishment.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd Inst., sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. JHEANGEER HORMUSJEE & Company will dispose off, without reserve, at their room the following goods consisting of:—

Leather courier bags, lady, and gent emans shoes, lots of toys, such as dolls, spring velocepedes, swords, drum, bats, cornets, bungalows with animals, Parian figures, briar wood pipes, porcelain gilt toys, Bohemian, wooden, and tin powder, bour with and without puffs, spare poffs, gilt jewellery, sample piece of carpet, spare domes of sizes.

Furniture consisting of glass door blackwood capboards, Blackwood and teakwood dresses, one writting table with 14 drawers, office table, show cases, counter, chairs, shelves, auction boards, auction cage, treasury chest.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 187 .

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE STEAM LAUNCH advertised to run to Elephanta during the Holidays is CANCELLED on account of the weather.

W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, a respectable EUROPEAN HOUSE-KEEPER. Apply to X. Y. Z., care of MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a Dress Maker by a house of business in Calcutta. No one need apply unless thoroughly competent. Must be European. Apply to H., care of B. *Gazette.*

TO Drapers' Assistants—Wanted, by a house of business in Calcutta, a young man who has learnt his trade in England. Apply by letter to H., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PULLING-BOAT WANTED, about 25 feet. Light Carvill-built preferred. State price and where to be seen. "29," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED AT ONCE to proceed to KURRACHEE, A EUROPEAN AGENT for the SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. Edwd. Van Der Straaten.

FURNISHED UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO LET immediately for three or more months. Apply to GLOVER & Co., Prince's Dock.

SPONGES.—Just received, a small PARCEL of large, medium, and small SPONGES, finest quality and cheap.

J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

20 per cent. Calvert's best CARBOLIC SOAP in 1 lb. bars, scented Curd Soap, Confectionery and other stores just received by W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, a 12-bore C. F. RIFLE (Forsyth's Principle), perfect weapon, in splendid condition, complete. Address "12 BORE," care of this Paper. Price Rs. 300.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSE, DOG CART and HARNESS, Rs. 500. Apply to W. THACKER, care of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

PIANINO FOR SALE.—A nearly new PIANINO, in excellent condition, to be sold, for Rs. 300. Apply to A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Windover, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette.*

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHOCOLATE-MENIER, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Chocolate Drops, at PEARSE'S, Confectioner House, 22, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, a splendid BUNGALOW, with 14 Out-houses, at Hill Station, with Fruit Garden on extensive scale. Apply Bomanjee Eduljee and Co., General Agents, 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

MR. CHARLES LEWIS WEBER has been AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION from this date.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1878.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency on the 18th July next at 1 p.m. for the SUPPLY of HOSPITAL CLOTHING under three different classes.

Copies of Schedules and any other information connected with the contract can be learnt on application at this Office.

R. CLARKE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay. Executive Commissariat Office, 14th May 1878.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Society will be held at 15, South Road, Allahabad, on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1878, at 7 p.m., to RECEIVE the REPORT of the LIQUIDATOR and CLOSE the ACCOUNTS of the Society.

F. T. ATKINS,
Liquidator.

Allahabad, 26th April 1878.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIVIDEND of TWELVE and HALF PER CENT. (equivalent to Rupees Sixty-two and Annas Eight per share), declared at the Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be PAID to Shareholders on and after the 30th May 1878, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order,
JOHN CAMERON,
Manager in India.

Head Office, Byculla, 18th May 1878.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a HOSPITAL with SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS for a Regiment of Native Infantry, at Poona, will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, up to noon on the 27th instant.

Plan and specification can be seen, and any required information obtained, on application at the office during office hours.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. A. GOODFELLOW, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer P. & K.

Poona, 7th May 1878.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following CURRENCY NOTES of the BOMBAY CIRCLE are stated to have been LOST; holders are requested to communicate at once with the Undersigned.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST.

No. of Note.	Value.
M 28—10493	Rs. 10 each.
C 73—14231	
C 84—22498	Rs. 20 each.
M 22—41396	
M 22—43823	
C 98—99205	
M 21—38374	Rs. 10 } Wrongly joined.
C 98—38539	

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 21st May 1878.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will observe THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, as HOLIDAYS in honor of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON,
Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, May 9, 1878.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce their intention from the 20th instant to dispose of all the SURPLUS STOCK of their establishment at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent on selling prices. Rowland and Co. trust the public will avail themselves of the opportunity now offered.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

ALEX. ALLAN
BEGS TO DRAW ATTENTION
TO HIS
NEW STOCK
OF
OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTING,
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTING,
FANCY DRESS SHIRTS,
BEST QUALITY,
AND
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,
ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE,
SHOULD CALL AT
THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR.

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS,

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND MAY 1878.

THE political telegrams received to-day throw no new light on the situation which remains as full of uncertainty as ever, and yesterday's commercial telegrams scarcely report a movement of any kind. Consols are still quoted at 96⅞; French Rentes at 110; Enfaced Rupee paper at 80½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half; and 88¾ for Fives-and-a-half. In the London General Produce Market no movement is recorded and Seeds and Wheat are also unaltered.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are reported quiet but firm with no change in rates, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged at the previous day's quotations on the spot, while arrivals apparently were also unaltered, G. F. Oomra with the Fully Fair clause, May-June shipment via Cape having been done at 5 3-16d. per lb. The sales, however, were only estimated at 10,000 bales and private messages report a less cheerful feeling.

From New York ready Mid-Uplands still come at 11⅜ cents. per lb. and futures are not quoted. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts......	3,000	2,700	2,300
Four days' „	10,000	6,700	8,200
Total since 1st Sept.........	4,124,000	3,864,700	3,997,300

STERLING EXCHANGE has remained very quiet to-day, but the tendency to greater steadiness still prevails, and the one Bank buying yesterday at 1s. 8 11-16d. has withdrawn. With this exception, however, there is no quotable change, and nothing in the surroundings of the market to indicate an approaching alteration of any importance. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	......1s. 8 13-32 to 7-16d.	per Rupee,
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 8 23-32d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 8 25-32d.	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER, the market continues quiet, and rates remain the same as at the close yesterday, viz:—Fours and Fours-and-a half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¼.

In the SHARE MARKET there has not been much business doing and there are few alterations in values. Banks, Land, and Press Companies are all unchanged, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies we have only to notice an advance of Rs. 75 in Alliance, Rs. 50 in Alexandra, Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Manockjee Petit and Mazagon, and a decline of Rs. 15 per share in Colaba.

COTTON to-day has been decidedly quieter, the less active advices from Liverpool rendering buyers more indifferent about operating. Prices are quite Re. 1 easier, but any important reduction is unlikely with the small stock now available here. Quotations now are:—

Good Oomra	Rs. 200	per candy	F. P.	
F. G. F. do	„ 192	„	„	
G. F. do	„ 187	„	„	
F. F. do	„ 176	„	„	
Fair do	„ 168	„	„	
Good Dhollera	„ 202	„	„	
F. G. F. do	„ 197	„	„	
G. F. do	„ 193	„	„	
G. G. Dharwar	„ 203	„	„	
G. F. Westerns	„ 183	„	„	

SEEDS are steady at previous rates, say Rs 6-9 to Rs. 6-10 for Linseed and Rs. 7-8 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed.

FREIGHTS continue quite stagnant and rates although nominally unchanged have a weaker tendency. By steamer for Liverpool 17s. 6d. is the quotation and by sailing ship 17s. 6d. for Wood and 18s. 9d. for iron ships. The tonnage in port is being rapidly added to, but there is no indication of fresh openings for employment.

PIECE GOODS are dull with little doing but no worse than they were. The signs of the approaching monsoon are being carefully watched by the dealers, and should there be an early and plentiful rainfall we should probably see some speculative buying.

COALS remain unaltered in every respect no fresh business being reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP FRANK FLINT, 1,403 tons, Captain W. Evans, will sail to-day for Calao, in ballast.

THE SHIP ERIN ISLE, 1,798 tons, Captain J. McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 25th Dec., with a cargo of 2,584 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP C. A. BELYEA, 824 tons, Captain J. Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 4th Jan., with a cargo of 1,312 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF KINROSS, 1,687 tons, Captain C. J. Cumming, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 5th February, with a cargo of 2,228 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE SHIP VALLEY FORGE, 1,286 tons, Captain J. T. Woodebrry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Boston, 31st December, with a cargo of 1,573 tons rice, and 100 barrels apples. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP SIMLA 2,172 tons, Captain R. McIntyre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 17th January, with a cargo of 100 tons pigiron, 2,521 tons coals, 40,450 fire bricks, and 33 casks, fire clay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. HIMALAYA, 1,420 tons, Captain W. Lontit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Wright, Mrs. Walton, Mr. Primrose, Major McGillivery, Mr. R. N. Coghlon, Subedar Lakasing, 9 European Seamen, and 178 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE EUROPA, 1,145 tons, Captain Thesen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 31st Jan, with a cargo of 1,661 tons coals, and the following passengers:—Mrs Thesen and two infants, Mr. McSkimming, Mr. J. Littledale, and fourteen of the crew of the ship Pride of Canada. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP BATTLE ABBEY, 1,559 tons, Captain R. F. N. Banks, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 5th Feb., with a cargo of 2,224 bars and 2,411 bundles iron, 75 cases whiskey, 260 casks beer, 460 cases brandy, 245 cases bottles, 771 tons coals, 35 bales papers, 8 packages glassware, 1 cask color, 174 packages machinery, 156 packages pitch and tar, 31 casks ink, 14 packages earthenware, 262 cases windowglass, 225 casks whiting, 195 drums oil, 145 barrels tar, 300 kegs red lead, 500 cases alum, 2,000 packages steel, 35 tons chalk, 50 barrels cement, 25 casks lamps, 200 boxes fire bricks, 12 bales papers, 325 packages oilmanstores, and 86 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Europa	Thesen	Cardiff, Jan 13.
	C A Belyea	Alexander	Liverpool, Jan 4.
	Battle Abbey	Banks	London, Feb 5.
	Teheran (s)	Johnson	London, Apr 25.
	Erin Isle	McFee	Liverpool, Dec 25.
	Valley Forge	Woodberry	Boston, Dec 31.
	County of Kinross	Cumming	Glasgow, Feb 5.
	Himalaya (s)	Loutit	Calcutta, Apr 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Zephyrus	Morrell	Havre.
	Munster	Lane	Callao.

The Ship Frank Flint, Evans, Calao, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Branksome Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Teheran, to China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
17	Racilia (s)............	Wilson	Colombo, May 11.
	Oriana	Guthrie	Bombay, April 10.
18	Brenhilda..............	Scurr	London, January 27.
	Ailsa	Allen	Liverpool, February 1.
	Cape Verde	McMillan	Bombay, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

May 17.—Ships Lallah Rookh and East Lothian, Barque Josephine.
Do. 18.—Steamer Chanda.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Racilia.—John Davie from Mauritius for Calcutta, in Lat 9-22, Long 83-54 E all well.
By Brenhilda.—20th April, Buckinghamshire in Lat 7-59 S, Long 88-36 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
20	Rajah of Cochin......	....	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
18	Malna (s)	....	Southampton.
19	Chinsura (s)............	....	Bombay.
	Brazilian (s)...........	....	Bombay.
	Pachumba (s)	....	Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27 Undaunted, H M S, Smith from Bombay.
May. 4 Kwang Tung, I G S, Edward, from Socotra.
5 Sumatra No 6 D Dreger, Keygeer, from Holland.
7 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritiues.
8 Goa, ss, Turner, from Cannanore.
8 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, from London.
8 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from Calcutta.
8 Venetia, ss, Andrews, from Venice.
9 Arabia, ss, Serra, from Bombay.
9 Gemsbok, Barl, Hall, from Newyork.
9 Peiho, ss, Champenois, from Shanghai.
9 Castore, ss, Luccioli, from Trieste.
9 Nellie, ss, Jaffels, from Bassein.
9 Australia, ss, Merrelo, from Genova.
9 St. Osyth, ss, McNabb, from Bombay.
9 Nerissa, ss, Williams, from Kurrachee.
10 Albula, ss, Bradley, from Bombay.
10 Bengal, ss, Rowley, from Bombay.
11 Krawang, ss, Saur, from Greenock.
11 Bangalore, ss, Stead, from Bombay.
11 Burmah, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
12 Nankin, ss, Brace, from Bombay.
12 Hindostan, ss, Haselwood, from Bombay.
12 Blyfhville, ss, Baird, from Bimlipatum.
13 Palm, ss, Murray, from Bombay.
13 Assyria, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.
13 Agra, ss, Heaseman, from London.
13 Jeanny Otto, ss, Hughson, from Kurrachee.
13 Merina, ss, Ramsay, from Bombay.
13 Spartan, H M S, Tracey, from Bombay.
14 Fabert, F M War, Caillet, from Persian Gulf.
14 Explorer, ss, Jackson, from Bassein.
14 Asia, ss, D Jorup, from Hamburg.
14 Trinacria, ss, Hutcheson, from Bombay.
15 Atiet Rahaman, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

8 Kwang Tung, I G S, Edward, to Suez.
8 Sumatra No 6 D Dreger, Keygeer, to Batavia.
8 Goa, ss, Turner, to Malta, P O W T.
8 Mirzapore, ss, Peris, to Calcutta.
8 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to London.
8 Venetia, ss, Andrews, to Bombay.
9 Arabia, ss, Serra, to Genova.
9 Peiho, ss, Chamenois to Marseilles.
9 Nellie, ss, Jaffels, to London.
10 Castore, ss, Luccioli, to Bombay.
10 Australia, ss, Merrelo, to Bombay.
10 St Osyth, ss, McNabb, to Malta W T.
10 Nerissa, ss, Williams, to Dunkirk.
10 Albula, ss, Bradley, to Liverpool.
10 Bengal, ss, Rowley, to Malta W T.
11 Bangalore, ss, Stead, to Malta P O W T.
12 Krawang, ss, Saur, to Batavia.
12 Nankin, ss, Brace, to Malta W T.
12 Hindostan, ss, Haselwood, to London.
12 Blyfhville, ss, Baird, to Dunkirk.
13 Palm, ss, Murray, to Havre.
13 Joanny Otto, ss, Hughson, to Dunkirk.
13 Merina, ss, Ramsay, to Malta P O W T.
14 Assyria, ss, Hay, to London.
14 Agra, ss, Heaseman, to Kurrachee.
14 Spartan, H M S, Tracey, to Suez.
14 Explorer, ss, Jackson, to Liverpool.
14 Trinacria, ss, Hutcheson, to Malta P O W T.
15 Asia, ss, D Jorup, to Singapore.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritiuos.
Gemsbok, bark, Hall, from Newyork.
Burmah, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
Fabert, F M War, Caillet, from Persian Gulf.
Atiet Rahaman, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—678 bundles iron spears, The East India Press Coy.
Khimjee Oodhowjee—24 cases sheet iron, Joseph Soares.
Italia s—25 cases Gingerwine, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Carigforth s—25 drums linseed oil, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 11 cases candles, Hassum Ahmed; 11,885 roofingtiles, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 23 cases nitric acid, Currumchund Premchund.
Coldstream, 250 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co; 250 casks cement, H F Soares and Co.
Streathleven s—6 casks stationery, Ebram Burdroodin.
Duke of Edinburgh—160 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.
Stockbridge—11 cases oilmanstore, Bomanjee Sorabjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Thessaly s—25 packages white lead and 7 casks paint, Tyebally Surufally and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—15 cases vermouth and 55 cases claret, C Grondona.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—200 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
Palm s—27 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Respigadera—41 bales wool, Shamjee Naronjee and Co; 12 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund.
Lennox—264 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 48 bales cotton, Madhowjee Lilladhur; 38 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearn's Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 125 bales cotton, Ramchund Amoolnek; 33 bales cotton, Dharsee Odhowjee.
Cape St. Vincent—1 0 cwts B horns, Hassum Noor Mahamad; 1,047 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 215 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum.
Atalanta s—650 cwts wheat, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 345 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 216 cwts myrabollams and 38 cwts nuxvomica, Soonderdass Damoder; 360 bags myrabollams, Robertson Brothers; 480 cwts wheat, Kurmallybhoy Hajeebhoy.
Thessaly s—45 bales rags, Velljee Natha; 150 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass; 50 bales rags, Goculdas Ludha; 47 bales wool, Goculdas Radhakeesondass; 54 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass; 270 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 28 bales wool, Cursondass Madhowjee; 50 bales wool, and 65 bales hemp, Khimji Luckmedass; 92 bales cotton, Goculdas Moolchund; 301 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 28 bales cotton, Nurseo Khuttow; 55 bales rags, Jewraz Ahmudjee; 2 bales hemp string, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 7 bales hides, Allarukhia Nuthoo; 400 bales cotton, cotton Peel Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, Nursey Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 25 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton, and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 55 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 53 bales rags, Poonja Heerjee; 100 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 85 cwts B horns, Curmally Peerbhoy; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 25 bales wool, Verseybhoy Vully; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 25 bales wool, Vussonjee Poonja.
Branksome Hall s—180 cwts wheat, Ebram Valljee; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Volkyrein, 5 bales hides, Sallaymahomed Goolamhoosein; 16 bales hides Hajee Tallub Arbee.

FOR CALAIS.

Benvoirlich—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Zodiac—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Cape Finister—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Professor Mohn—50 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Zeal s—390½ cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 470 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelong s—1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Australia s—1,400 cwts castorseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 278½ cwts gingelyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castore s—100 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co; 100 bales cotton G Reiffrscheid and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Geelong s—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Geelong s—7 cwts castoreseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s—200 bales cotton G Reifferscheid and Co, 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton Greaves Cotton and Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Geelong s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Thessaly s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Thessaly s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Australia s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 409 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Davis, Surg Major, on leave, from Shahjehanpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 18)

Mr C A Fisher, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, in Bengal, to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Tezpore, in Assam.

Mr J E Moultrie, Officiating Assistant Revenue Settlement Officer, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd grade.

Mr J Power is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Colonel C Reay, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh for appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Roorkee.

The Rev J W Adams, Chaplain of Chakrata in the North-Western Provinces, to officiate as Chaplain of Jubbulpore.

Staff Commander J H Ellis, R N, is permitted at his own request, to resign his appointment as Deputy Superintendent in the Marine Survey Department.

The Notification dated 5th March 1878, appointing Lieutenant L W Mathews, R N, H M S London, to officiate as Assistant Political Agent at Zazibar, is hereby cancelled.

The following promotions are made in the graded Political service, with effect from the 24th April 1878, the date on which Colonel J Watson, C B, V C, Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Gwalior, made over charge of his duties:—Lieut-Col E C Impey, Resident, 3rd Class, and Officiating Resident, Nepal, to be Resident, 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore. Mr F Henvey, Officiating Resident, 2nd Class and officer on special duty in Cashmere to be Resident, 3rd Class, substantive pro tempore, but to continue to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class, vice Mr Girdlestone. Major T Cadell, V C, Political Agent, 1st Class, and Officiating Political Agent, Meywar, to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class.

Surgeon D Mullen, M D, attached to the 13th R N I, is appointed to officiate as medical officer in charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

Captain C W Burton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana at Soorjangurh, is graded as an Additional Political Agent of the 3rd Class for the period during which he may be employed in Bickaneer.

Mr H G Turner, Officiating Post Master General of Madras, is granted privilege leave for 3 months.

Mr Turton Smith, Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India, is appointed to officiate as Post Master General of Madras, and Mr Philip Sheridan, Chief Superintendent of the Travelling Post Office to officiate as Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India.

Mr H E M James, Post Master General, Bombay, is granted furlough to Europe for 18 months.

Mr J K Spence, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Post Masters General, and is posted to Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr C K Chatfield, 51st Foot, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, vice Major W C Mackinnon, appointed Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry.

Mr G W Kellner, C S I, Accountant General, Military Department, is permitted to retire from the service, on an invalid pension.

Major O R Newmarch, Deputy Accountant General, to be Accountant General, Military Department.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieut Lambert, 70th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force. Lieut Murray, 9th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon Batt, Assistant Superintendent Horse Breeding Operations, to officiate as General Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major George Newmarch, R E, Executive Engineer, British Burmah, private affairs for two years. Surgeon W A Simmonds, medical certificate, for six months. Captain C Cunningham, R E, Executive Engineer, Hyderabad, private affairs, for two years.

Captain L F Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, is granted leave of absence in India for six months on medical certificate.

The services of Colonel C Reay, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

The services of Surgeon L R Dawson are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

The services of Lieutenant J G Morris, 44th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 14th N I, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr B Read, 1st Class Engineer, is appointed to the charge of the I G Turret Ships Abyssinia and Magdala, vice Mr J Kerr, deceased.

Mr W Barrett, 2nd Class Engineer, attached to the I G S Dalhousie, is transferred temporarily to the I G Turret vessels, vice Mr B Read.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A H Middleton, Accountant, 4th grade is promoted to the 3rd grade temporary rank.

Mr E Marval, Pay Master, Central System of State Railways, is granted leave on medical certificate for 13 months and 23 days.

The resignation of his appointment by Mr T B Steney, Executive Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is accepted.

Major T F Dowden, R E, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate temporarily in class I of the Railway Revenue Establishment as Manager, Rajputana State Railway, vice Captain F Firebrace, R E, gone on furlough.

Mr A C Newcombe, Assistant Engineer, N W Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, and posted to the Central Office of Accounts of those Provinces.

[illegible] general information that clause D, para 1305 It is notified for ge[illegible] ...tions, does not apply to non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Army Regu[illegible] ...ments, but only to those men sioned officers employed in depa[illegible] ...who are not eligible for performing purely military duty, and w[illegible] ...ned officers of promotion to the warrant grade. Non-commis[illegible] ...of taking departments will, however, be required, in the even[illegible] furlough, to give a certificate that they have every intention returning to India on the expiration of their leave.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette.*)

Admiralty, 30th April.

Engineer W A Stewart has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marines.

The following promotions have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz:—Captain Wroot to be Major, vice W Sanders, deceased. Lieut Tracey to be Captain, vice Wroot.

The promotion of Sub-Lieut Milton to the rank of Lieutenant, has been cancelled.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette.*)

India Office, 2nd May.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut Beatson, 17th Foot. Dated 9th August, 1873.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut Rendle, 65th Foot. Dated 2nd Dec 1874.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AMERICA.

DEATHS.

REID—April 15th, at New York, U. S., America, from the effects of an accident, Elizabeth, widow of the late David Boswell Reid, Esq., M. D., formerly of Edinburgh and London, in the 63rd year of her age.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANSON—May 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. B. A. Branson, of a son.

CLEUR—May 16th, at Cannanore, the wife of Mr. F. X. Cleur, Telegraph Master, of a son.

FRASER—May 15th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of T. J. Fraser, Motipur, Tirhoot, of a son.

JOHNSTON—May 17th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. W. T. Lethbridge Johnston, S. P. and D. Railway, of a son.

SMITH—May 16th, at Kalabagh, near Murree, the wife of H. Whistler Smith, Esq., R. E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTON—EDWARDS—May 15th, at St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, by the Rev. D. B. Morris, James Johnstone, of Darjeeling, to Mary Ellen Edwards.

DEATHS.

GUTHRIE—May 16th, at Madras, the beloved wife of Quarter Master Serjeant J. Guthrie, 15th M. N. I.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1878.

IN one of the notes to *Waverley*,—a novel in which Sir Walter Scott attempts with doubtful success to make a hero of a young English officer who, seduced by his passion for a pretty woman, was so misguided as to take up arms against his own countrymen,—mention is made of a Highland Laird, whose political philosophy was summed up in the one maxim, that he was for that king who gave the Laird of Mac—— "half a "guinea the day and half a guinea the morn." We are afraid we shall offend our correspondent "W. W." beyond hope of redemption if we say that this type of a rude mercenary soldier is less objectionable or dangerous to a State than the high-minded enthusiast, whose conscience is so sensitive that he will not fight even for the king who pays him and to whom he has sworn allegiance till he has satisfied himself that the cause in which he is called upon to do battle is an absolutely good one. Every one has laughed at Falstaff's prudence in staying behind his men, whom he had carefully placed where they would be well peppered, to preach his celebrated discourse on honour and to resolve that it was not worth his while to hazard his own precious life for the sake of what inferior "creatures call "their prestige" (to quote "W. W."); but Falstaff was a valiant and useful soldier in comparison with the military stickler for the right of private judgment who, on the eve of a battle, finds it necessary to consult Canon Liddon or Dr. Newman by telegraph as to some conscientious doubts he has regarding the lawfulness of killing an enemy who had offered to buy peace with England by making certain concessions. It would be easy to reduce to an absurdity "W. W.'s" argument by showing that its ultimate effect must be to break up any army that England could send into the field. He himself intimates that, if he were a soldier, he would not fight in a war undertaken by Lord Beaconsfield "to scourge the populations of "South-Eastern Europe back under the Turkish "yoke." Others might object to fight unless the British Government determined to restore the independence of the Turkish Empire; and so on. As many different excuses would be forthcoming for not fighting as the invited guests of the Scriptural parable made for refusing to attend the wedding feast; and the unfortunate commander of such an army would soon find himself left a leader without any followers. The exercise of the right of private judgment in the execution of military duty is, in fact, a luxury forbidden to men who have enlisted in the service of the State. A soldier takes an oath to obey orders; and he is bound to fulfil that oath so long as the orders are issued by the lawfully appointed agents of the constituted authorities of the country, no matter what his private opinion may be as to the righteousness of the quarrel in which he is required to fight for his country. "W.W." very thoughtlessly applauds the Catholic Church for "opposing those extreme forms of nationalism "which have been developed in our own time," and for teaching that a soldier is not bound in every case to obey the orders of his superiors. The Catholic Church is, however, much too worldly wise to preach such a doctrine when the quarrel is one which does not affect matters of faith. As Dr. Newman's cautious reply the other day to his questioner shows, this Church does not desire to exalt the general right of private judgment over the authority of the State. It only does so in matters of faith and conscience, that is to say, in matters affecting the welfare of the Church itself and the maintenance of the Catholic religion. But "W. W." is, of course, aware that this pretension of the Catholic Church to set up in each man's mind a divided allegiance, and to require that an English Catholic shall be, as Lord Denbigh lately put it, "a Catholic first and an "Englishman afterwards," was a main cause of the revolt of the English nation from the dominion of Rome. English statesmen saw that, in building up a great Empire, they must not suffer any claim on the loyalty of the people to come into competition with that of the State itself; and on this doctrine of the supremacy of the State, and its right to the undivided allegiance of all good citizens, is founded not only the greatness of England but that of all the civilized nations of modern Europe. Without this binding doctrine there could be no national organisation, every man would do what seemed right in his own eyes; and the end would be the shapeless anarchy which is dear only to philosophical enthusiasts and reckless adventurers.

"W. W." admits that his antipathy to Lord Beaconsfield may mislead his judgment; and we think it does, to this extent, that it makes him speak of the impending war as Lord Beaconsfield's war. He forgets that the Prime Minister can do nothing without the consent of Parliament and the nation. Even the unauthorized despatch of the Indian contingent will become the act of the whole nation, when once Parliament has sanctioned it. The writer of the sustained philippic against Lord Beaconsfield which is now appearing in the *Fortnightly* [illegible] allows that to the man he denounces "the Rev[illegible] [illegible] people, the English Parliament, and "English pe[illegible] [illegible] have committed a sort "the Queen of Engla[illegible] [illegible] then, this "of political dictatorship[illegible] [illegible] behalf of dictator declares war, he will do so on behalf of all the powers which form the State; and every Englishman, let him distrust Lord Beaconsfield personally as much as he likes, is bound to accept his decision, and, if in the army, to fight to the death against the Russians, unless he refuses to be bound by the ties of country and holds that he owes no allegiance to the State. We can only conceive of one emergency in which a soldier who was also a good citizen could feel any doubt as to the right of the Minister to command his implicit obedience; and that would be when he was called upon to support a usurpation and to destroy the liberties of his country by turning his arms against the duly elected representatives of the people. In that case, the orders of the Minister would no longer be those of the State; and a civil war would have become inevitable in which each man must take part as his judgment and sense of duty bade him. Such a contingency is, however, we trust, too improbable to be taken into account in the present discussion.

Not content with arguing that a soldier may be justified in refusing to fight for his country, our correspondent, to whom nothing else seems to be quite so hateful as patriotism, boldly affirms that he admires men who are such friends of humanity that, when they think their country is in the wrong, they can even fight against her. He treats us to a long dissertation, which is interesting for its literary merit, on the virtues of Armand Carrel, a French enthusiast who was guilty of the crime of treason to France, and whose character compels his "ardent homage." Does not "W.W.", in his zeal, confound Carrel's motives with his acts? The former were no doubt excellent—we have not a word to say against them—but the act of joining the enemies of one's country and fighting against it is infamous, let the motive be what it will. The poor Marshals of France, who obeyed the orders of Napoleon, fare very badly at the hands of "W. W.", who empties upon them the vials of his contumely; but are the names of Lannes, Massena, and Ney less honoured and honourable in history than those of the French refugees who, in the early years of the Revolution, fled to the allied head-quarters in the hope of accompanying Prussians and Austrians in triumph to Paris? Their motive, like that of the Scotch Jacobites, was loyalty to a person, and "W. W." will no doubt claim for his heroes that they become traitors from a much higher motive, that of loyalty to a principle. But no principle can be of such importance as that of subordinating one's private wishes and interests to the supreme authority of the State, which alone keeps modern society together. "W. W.'s" doctrine may, as we have said before, be an amusing theme to exercise the ingenuity of casuists who pass their lives in a cloister; but we would ask him if he does not think it is a slightly dangerous one for a man in his position to teach in this country, since its manifest tendency is to unsettle men's minds and break the force of the military discipline which alone upholds British rule in India.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 3RD MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Teheran, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 3rd May. She left Aden on the 15th inst. at 2 p.m. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr G Butler	Mr Terven
Col Glass	Mr Thomas
Mrs Elphinston	Mr Weston
Mr Proctor	Mrs Gott and son
Mr Ward	Mrs Jackson
Mr Kay	Mrs Howick and child
Mr Westerman	Mrs Stebbing.
Mr King	

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Turkhud	Mr Mookerjee.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Ferreira	Mr M Esmail
Mr Jones	Conductor and Mrs Mace.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 3.

THE situation is still dark and uncertain. Now we are practically in exactly the same position as when last I wrote. The prospect, on the whole, is rather peaceful; but still no solution for the existing difficulty has yet been discovered; and nobody can well tell how the whole dispute between England and Russia will end. The centre of political interest at the present moment is Constantinople; and the events, which are taking place in the vicinity of the Turkish capital, exercise the most powerful influence on the turn of events. The position of Turkey, as I have already indicated, has been completely transformed within the last few weeks. She is no longer a mere helpless thing, thrown to this side and that at the good will of Russia or England; but has become, to a certain extent, mistress of the situation and arbiter of Russian or English interests. This transformation is, of course, due to the reorganisation of the Turkish army. Russia can now no longer do anything and everything by threatening to occupy the Turkish capital. It is quite doubtful whether Russia, if she were so disposed, could carry out such a threat now. The self-confidence which Turkey has attained from this change in the situation is evidenced by her action in reference to the fortresses of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum. In spite of threats and entreaties, and military demonstrations, she absolutely refuses to evacuate these fortresses until the stipulations of the San Stefano Treaty are ratified by Europe. This is the first difficulty of Russia, and a great difficulty it is. So long as Shumla and Varna remain in Turkish hands, the communication with Bulgaria cannot be regarded as completely safe. Besides, there is the insurrection in the Rhodope mountains, which may spread so as to seriously threaten the Russian war. Thus, the Muscovite is threatened from behind; and, in front, it has before it the large, well-disciplined Turkish army, led by Osman, Mukhtar, and Mehemet Ali, and panting for an opportunity of avenging their lost honour. It is not surprising under these circumstances that the Russian authorities should begin to feel uncomfortable and should strain every nerve to escape from the present embarrassing position. General Todleben, the successor of the Grand Duke Nicholas, is generally credited with the intention of at once setting to work to improve the military situation. We do not hear that as yet he has succeeded in making any change for the better. The news, however, which comes from St. Petersburg this morning is probably the most important we have received for some time. It is stated that the Czar has lately held a Grand Council, at which the present state of affairs has been discussed. The result of these deliberations was that Russia determined to make still further concessions in order to induce England to accept the project of a Conference. One of the first symptoms of this change of attitude in Russia is the announcement that Prince Labanoff is about to be appointed Russian Ambassador at Constantinople. Labanoff formerly held the same position, but had to retire in consequence of some disagreement with Prince Gortschakoff. We do not remember much of his past career, or know anything of his present feelings; but the reason why we consider his appointment a good augury is not so much because of what he is as because of what he is not. We regard Labanoff as pacific, principally because he is not Ignatieff. The re-appointment of Ignatieff to his post at Constantinople would have been a bitter affront to the Turkish Government, which regards the ex-Russian Ambassador as considerably responsible for the calamities of their Empire. England and Austria also cannot fail to feel some gratification at finding practically dismissed the man who was the main agent in producing the San Stefano arrangement. Indeed, the Czar seems to have come to the same conclusion as the rest of the world—namely, that his astute agent rather overreached himself in the arrangement he made with Turkey.

We have had two small scares during the week. When war between England and Russia seemed imminent some time ago, a movement was set on foot in Russia for the purchase of cruisers to prey on English commerce. Enthusiastic public meetings were held; the nobles and high placed officials attended and made speeches; and subscriptions poured in from rich and poor. America, of course, was naturally looked to as the place whence these cruisers should be drawn; and, therefore, we were somewhat startled by the report this week that one of the future piratical fleet had already been purchased, and was quite ready to leave American waters for Russian purposes, whenever the proper moment came. Some mystery still hangs about the matter—one supposition being that the vessel is simply intended for the innocent purpose of transporting Russian men and material. However, the craft is now under the eye of an English Consul who has been sent to watch his movements, and so we shall soon learn what her real purpose is. The other scare was caused by the report that we were fitting out a second fleet, which was destined to do service in the [illegible] This prospect proved as alarming to Baltic. [illegible] Russia; and the semi-official Germany as to [illegible] have been raising journals of the Fatherland [illegible] their voices against any interference of ours in the Baltic waters as an attack on the interests of Germany. However, so far as I know for the present, the alarm in Berlin is quite groundless. The Admiralty have no intention for the present of interfering in any way with the waters of the Baltic.

At home we have had a week of considerable political excitement. We have had speeches from Mr. Hardy, Mr. Cross, and Mr. Bright, and these speeches were each of considerable political importance. The address of Mr. Hardy was very characteristic. You have heard, I suppose, sufficient of the personal character of the new Indian Secretary to know that in his 60th year he has as much fire—I will not say imprudence—as is generally supposed to end with one's political adolescence. His speech at Bradford was loud, and vehement, and rash; and altogether, I should say, that he did more harm than service to his Government. Mr. Bright's oration at Manchester was extreme on the other side. It was by far the bitterest that has been made by any of the leading speakers since the beginning of the Eastern controversy, and it was in many respects the most vigorous address the member for Birmingham has delivered for the last five or six years. He had a hit at the members of the Government all round. He fell particularly foul of Mr. Hardy, whom he accused of making a speech that did not throughout it contain a single spice of logic. Sir Stafford Northcote he sarcastically styled "smooth tongued," and more than implied that the smoothness of tongue often led to slipperiness of statement. Lord Salisbury's despatch he described as one that in future might be known as infamous in place of famous, and finally he wound up a passionate and personal attack on the Premier by declaring that he had not one drop of English blood in his veins. Mr. Cross went through a three days' oratorical engagement at Preston, but of the speeches he delivered, that of yesterday alone deserves any particular comment. The speech was able, and sharp, and at the same time, rather ineffective. In his defence of the policy of the Government, the Home Secretary imprudently exposed some of the weakest points in the armour of himself and his colleagues. For instance, he declared that we were going to war to defend the law of Europe; he laid himself fairly open to the retort that the rest of Europe was in no way obliged to us, and that to defend the rights of other nations against their will is a rather quixotic—not to say stupid—proceeding. Mr. Cross was happier in dealing with that part of Mr. Bright's speech, in which he denounced the employment of the Indian Contingent. The member for Birmingham gravely put it forward as an objection to these forces that they were Mussulmans, and that they would be fighting against the Russians, who are Christians. Of course, the Home Secretary found it easy to dispose of such cant as this.

I mentioned some time ago a pamphlet styled "The Crown and the Constitution," which was a criticism in no friendly terms of the theories put forward as to the prerogatives of the throne in the third volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's life of the Prince Consort. The controversy which the pamphlet of "Verax"—or, to speak openly, Mr. Dunkley, of the *Manchester Examiner*, raised, has been revived during the past week, and has formed in several papers the foremost subject of comment. Mr. Martin, it is known, quotes with approval some memoranda of Baron Stockmar, the German adviser of the Prince Consort, in which it is laid down that, in Foreign Affairs, the Sovereign ought to be left uncontrolled, and it is also known that during the Crimean War the Crown tried to act upon this theory. Whenever during that period a Minister had to take any decision on any very important point, it will be seen from Mr. Martin's book that every means was taken to make the decision such as the Crown wished. The Foreign Minister had interviews, not always of a pleasant kind, with the Queen. The Cabinet received memoranda from the Prince Consort, and the Court put into operation the many means it had at its disposal to influence the councils of the Government. A writer in the *Quarterly Review* with considerable boldness puts forward nakedly and without any concealment the doctrines which Mr. Martin has suggested. It is plainly laid down in the current number of the great Tory organ that the Sovereign should be considered the permanent Foreign Minister and practically the dictator on all foreign questions. I will not trouble your readers with the arguments by which this conclusion has been arrived at. Suffice it to say that the article has caused much excitement in many quarters, has produced angry growls from the Liberal Press, and is but coolly welcomed even by the Conservative Press. I must say, however, that a great deal of the controversy on this question seems to me arid and inane. Some journalists who write upon the subject appear to be under the impression that the theories put forward by Mr. Martin and the *Review* introduce something novel and unheard of in the English Constitution. A moment's reflection will show, however, that whether these theories be correct or not, they are those upon which, as a matter of fact, the affairs of this country are managed. At this moment when Parliament is not sitting, everybody will see that it is the Queen—advised of course by Lord Beaconsfield—who exercises chief control over the foreign negotiations of the country. I do not of course pronounce any opinion as to whether this is or is not a proper state of things; but I simply point out that these theories suggest nothing new, and that what we have to deal with is not a novel but a very old state of things. I would make another remark upon this controversy. The *Quarterly Review* introduces in favour of its theories some extracts from Lord Beaconsfield's novel of "Coningsby." Those who are familiar with this work and the other novels Mr. Disraeli produced about the same period know that the theory of divine right or a monarchical dictatorship is plainly put forward. These theories are at the present moment realised in practice, and I would wish to call attention to the fact that Lord Beaconsfield is at this moment carrying out those dreams of his earlier manhood which he might have been supposed by superficial observers to have completely abandoned. I have given you one instance in the case of the present position of the Crown. There is another and perhaps even more remarkable instance. In "Coningsby" a leading theme is the similarity which exists between the religions of Judea and of Turkey, and the kinship and sympathies of the followers of Mahomet and Moses are insisted upon over and over again. It is now in Lord Beaconsfield's power to carry his predilections on this point into practice, and to make them form the groundwork of the whole foreign policy of this country.

The Paris Exhibition was opened on Wednesday with much ceremony. The affair passed off with great success. There was only one thing to mar the completeness of the occasion: that was the state of the weather. The day was rainy and stormy, and so the occasion was shorn of much of its magnificence. The people flocked to see it in quite as large crowds as the most sanguine could have expected. The number of spectators is calculated at about half-a-million, of whom perhaps a third or even a half were foreigners. One would imagine that the exhibition was not an institution on which much political controversy could be raised, but parties in France are never at a loss for a subject for quarrel, and accordingly this display of the industrial resources of France and the world has caused some political animosities. The Exhibition in fact is a sort of public proclamation of the unshakable solidity of the Republic, and, as such, the Royalists and Bonapartists sneer and whisper and try to shrug their shoulders at the whole affair, but these petty manœuvres injure those only who resort to them.

The Bagot trial case, which is now being tried before the Dublin Court of Probate, is bringing out some very startling revelations with regard to the habits and ideas of some of the upper classes. Of course, we have as yet only heard the case for the plaintiffs, and the story they tell is surely strange enough. Mr. Bagot, whose will is in question, seems to have been treated very strangely by the young woman he took unto himself as his wife. She is said to have even after her marriage gone on wild expeditions, which ended in a room in a hotel at one o'clock in the morning, with the blinds down, and the gas burning low; her companions under these circumstances being her younger sister and two cavalry officers. Some of the letters produced are written in a "slang" style, and discuss subjects in a manner that even "Ouida" in her wildest dreams has not reached. Thus Lady Verner—mother of Mrs. Bagot, and Miss Verner—is said in one of her daughter's letters to have gone to bed with a "Frenchman." This was interpreted to mean that this lady of title had found it necessary to bring a bottle of brandy to be the partner of her dreams. Sir William Verner, the present baronet,—son of the lover of the "Frenchman"—and member for an Irish constituency, also figures largely in this interesting correspondence, and altogether the case is rich in incidents more lively than edifying.

Another action which is exciting some little scandal is a summons for libel, which has been taken out by a Mrs. Dilke against her brother-in-law. Mrs. Dilke is accused by her relative of having been on terms of criminal intimacy with Lord Aylesford, and the accusation was made not only in letters to Mrs. Dilke herself, but in an official communication to the Queen's Proctor, whose intervention was asked in the action for divorce Lord Aylesford has instituted against his wife. As yet we have only the evidence of Mrs. Dilke and her friends; I believe there will be some counter-statements on the other side. A painful part of the case is that Mrs. Dilke's husband met his death by his own hand. On the whole, you see, we have our full allowance of scandalous matter for the past week.

Sir Francis Goldsmid, M. P. for Reading, was killed yesterday evening at the Waterloo station. As he was alighting from the train which was in motion he missed his footing and fell between the train and platform. His whole body was badly crushed, and, on being conveyed to St. Thomas' Hospital, he only survived for a few minutes. Sir Francis was the first person of the Jewish persuasion who was created a Q. C.

With May has come beautiful sunshiny weather, and the streets are crowded with the usual incursions of country visitors. This is the great season for the holding of meetings in connection with the spiritual welfare of the African and the conversion of the Hindoo. Gentlemen of the white choker and ladies with pokey bonnets are to be seen daily at Exeter Hall holding forth on spiritual matters. I do not suppose you want to be troubled about the goings on of these people.

WITH THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AT SEA, MAY 8.

NINE days at sea and only just beginning to settle down! Fancy being sent to sea in a collier which was not cleaned after she was emptied of her cargo of over three thousand tons of coal! Such, however, has been our fate on board the Clydesdale, and I would not wish my worst enemy a worse time than we have had.

The ship herself is a very fine one, but at present only just emerging from a brutal state of filth. This, however, is hardly to be wondered at, for on the day she was taken up by the Government as a transport, which was only six days before we embarked, she had five hundred tons of coal on board. During those six days all her time was taken up in getting the fittings for horses and men ready, and the water tanks stowed properly, and no attempt had been made to clean her. As a rule, when emptied of her cargo, she requires 10 days clear to be cleaned in. So with the horses, gunners, and natives on board, you can imagine what a nice piece of work it was only to clean her after we started. "What a lucky thing for you!" was often said to me in Bombay before I started *in re* the Expedition, but the work has been enough to break all our hearts, for we were embarked, as you know, after only one hour's notice, and had to begin work at 3 p. m. On board, that Sunday evening, the men were far from well off, for they had been working all day—starting by changing camp at daylight, then packing their kits, embarking the horses, and working right well; and when we had to stop from the darkness, being unable to get lanterns on board, they could not change as their kits were not on board, their bedding ditto, and they had nothing to eat. The sailors luckily were able to let them have some water, otherwise they must have gone without that as well. The decks were in a frightful state—sheep, ducks, pigeons, natives, spars, ropes and rubbish of all kinds were mixed up together. To make matters worse, a native was taken ill with cholera. We had lost our Sergeant Major that day from cholera, and then a driver too, so that the men's spirits were not as high as they might have been; so a more miserable state of things it is hard to imagine. The native was at last sent on shore about 11-30 p. m., but not before he had succeeded in frightening all his black brothers. At daybreak next day we were hard at work again, and about 6 a.m. some one came on board—I don't know who he was—who added deep insult to our injuries by finding fault with the state of the ship! I wish he had had to do a little of our work, then he would have found the difference between talking and doing. Luckily he soon went away, and we were able to get on with slinging in the remainder of the horses who had passed the night alongside. At 8 a.m. we were towed outside all the other vessels, and we were at work the whole day taking in provisions for the voyage and the reserve that was sent with us, and the water, medical comforts, in fact everything that we wanted, except the forage for the horses, which had been shipped beforehand. The stores were not all on board even when the Final Survey Committee came to inspect us, at about 7-30 p.m., but we had started before they left, about 8-10 p.m., so how they were to know we were fit for sea, *khuda ko maloom hi!* Certainly no one on board knew what we had shipped, for the captain was on his back, and the second mate was sick, so that the only man to do work was the first mate, who was nearly dead with the work he had done before we embarked, and was a very good imitation of what the Ancient Mariner must have been. However, we were sent off, and the authorities no doubt thought they had done a very smart thing in getting rid of us in such a short time, and so relieving themselves of the responsibility as to the cholera we had amongst us in spite of one or two medical opinions expressed as to the serious danger that it exposed us all to.

Luckily for us the fates have been kind, and we have only had ten cases since we left, four natives and six Europeans; out of these two natives and four Europeans have recovered, so we have only lost one European, a sergeant, who was acting Sergeant Major, and the two natives. The other fatal case was a ship's apprentice. The horses, too, have been keeping very well, but one died on Sunday from inflammation of the lungs.

Our day's programme may be interesting. Reveille sounds at 4-30. Then, at 5, the men and natives have a bath under the hose; at 6 a. m. there is medical inspection of every one on board, after which washing decks. That work is getting lighter every day, but at first it was very nasty dirty work. When the decks are swabbed up, the men have breakfast, and for an hour after it they have all to be on deck. Then stables, which is harder work than on shore; half the horses on the main deck are exercised and groomed, which generally takes two hours; then the hold is opened and search is made for provisions, &c., which, as no one knows where the different things are, generally lasts till 12 or 12-30, when the men have dinner, and after that nothing to do till 2 p.m., when the horses on deck are exercised and groomed. That lasts till 3, when the water is served out. Tea at 4, and stables from 4-30 again till 6 p.m., when the other half of the horses are exercised. After stables smoking and singing on the fo'castle till 8.30, when all turn in. Having so much to do makes the days pass quickly, and luckily prevents the men brooding over their fears, which they have now fairly got over, but at first they were rather nervous.

We have some capital singers on board and have arranged for two entertainments, which I hope will be successful.

On board the St. Osyth and Helen Scott there has been no sickness at all, and both ships being cleaned up before they were engaged as transports, those on board of them have had very easy times, and will not, I fancy, realise the anxiety and trouble we all have been through on board the Clydesdale. However, we now hope for the best, as we have had no fresh cases for two days, and the men are picking up.

We expect to pass Aden on the 9th, but unless we come to grief in some way shall not go in. The weather has been favourable to a marvellous degree, and though a little warm we have had head-winds to ventilate the ship well.

The sea has been as calm as a mill pond, and not a man on board that I know of was sea-sick. What it will be in the Red Sea remains to be seen and felt. I hardly look forward to it with pleasant anticipations.

MAY 10.

We came in here late last night, as something has gone wrong with some tubes on board the St. Osyth, so you will get this earlier than I expected. We hear that two steamers, towing two vessels, passed on the 8th, and the Goa from Cannanore, tugging another one, passed yesterday afternoon. The two steamers and vessels are supposed to be the Malda, tugging the Hospodar, and the Bengal, with the M-1 on board, but they were too far off to be signalled. The Oriflamme and her tug are just coming in here too, so they must have had a mishap as well as the St. Osyth. The boat is alongside waiting for the letters, so I must stop.

The last moment.—All well. No fresh cases of cholera, though the Clydesdale alone is in quarantine.

(FROM ANOTHER SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, MAY 11.

SOME account of our doings from day to day on board the steamer Bangalore will be, I think, an interesting introduction to a regular correspondence, which I hope to be able to keep up while with the Indian Expeditionary Force. I shall, in writing these letters, probably touch on some points that belong more to the letters of a private than a public writer; but I am inclined to think that even comparativley insignificant events will be read with interest by many, and will, I am sure, be treated with indulgence by all. On leaving our homes, are not the last parting farewells frequently softened by promises to write often and to write fully, and when in fulfilment of such a promise we receive a long letter from our absent ones, do we not devour every word down to the signature, and then turn our letter over and over in the hope that we may find just one word more in some odd corner added without the somewhat formal letters P. S? These letters never appear too long to us, nor any items they contain too trivial to engage our interest and attention. I therefore commence this correspondence in the character of your special, with every hope that I shall make my letters especially interesting to those of your readers who have friends with the Force, and also in a less degree to those who have not, but whose sympathies and good wishes are with us, and who must, therefore, take an interest in all our doings. To begin, then, at the beginning, we left you at the Bunder cheering us on our way. Never did troops receive a kinder or more enthusiastic farewell on their departure for the seat of war. The leave-takings were of the warmest kind, and the whole scene will dwell for ever in our memories. After we arrived on board there was much to be done and much to be thought of; arms to be placed in the arm-racks; baggage to be stowed in its proper place; some of the stores were still being taken on board, and all must be in order by the time the Commander-in-Chief came to pay us his farewell visit, and before the final committee came to take its [illegible] tion. All worked with a will, and when that [illegible] case order is soon achieved. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Military Secretary, came on board at about 4 o'clock, and after looking over the ship and saying a few kind words to the officers and men, he left us. General Ross came off later, and with him Lady Staveley. She, indeed, was the last visitor from shore to leave our ship, which she did just as it was growing dark, after having seen the various arrangements on board for the comfort of the troops. After all were gone it was but natural that we should feel sad at leaving so many kind and dear friends behind, and our thoughts were much occupied with them, when our attention was distracted by the bustle and excitement of picking up the St. Mildred and the Hannibal that we were to take in tow. The scene was one of some interest to us landsmen, and the arrangement required all the attention of the captains and officers engaged. The huge rope of twisted coir measured 12 inches in circumference and had to be passed from our ship to the Saint Mildred, while a similar one was being attached to the Hannibal to connect her with the Saint Mildred. Lights were moving about reflected in the waters, the great ships within a cable's length of each other were bowing and rising as the waves passed beneath them, their masts and riggings showing clearly against the sky line, boats were busily engaged conveying the hawsers, and the crews of the two sailing vessels were singing merrily as they clinked the capstan wheel in time to their songs. Amidst all this rose the constant shouts of the officers of the different ships hailing each other and giving orders. "Saint Mildred ahoy!" shouts the Bangalore; "Hulloa!" replies Saint Mildred. "Is your anchor off the ground?" enquires the Bangalore. "Not quite, nearly so," comes back from the Saint. Then a renewal of the song and the clink of the capstan. After a while we hail them again with the same question, and receive back the same answer. Our anchor has been up some time and so has the Hannibal's, and if the St. Mildred would only get hers out of the ground all would we well; but in the meantime the Hannibal is drifting in one direction and our ship in another, and both being fast by the towing ropes to the Saint Mildred, we stand a fair chance of getting foul of each other and being obliged to cast off the connecting cables. The Saint Mildred's crew appear to think that if they pull up their anchor before the three ships are in their proper places some mischief will happen, and their captain enters into an argument to this effect in a succession of shouts with our captain, who ends by telling him to haul up his anchor. This is at last accomplished, and we move a few revolutions of the propeller ahead and stop, the Saint Mildred moves off, stern foremost, and for a moment there is a doubt whether she will swing into our line of traction or not; at last round comes her head very slowly and proudly, as if she were conscious of the indignity of being thus led by the nose. The Hannibal follows in due course and gradually falls into her place in the line. We now steam merrily ahead and take a wide sweep right round the harbour, and the bright lights on shore appear to move rapidly astern as we pass them. It was 12 o'clock midnight before we were fairly off with our heads pointing for Aden.

The Colaba Lighthouse gave us a parting wink as we passed it in a friendly sort of way, as much as to say, "This is my parting wink; I shall continue to do this sort of thing every night till you return, and then the first thing you will see if you arrive at night will be my bright eye winking a quiet welcome back;" and so we left Bombay, and as the line of light faded in the distance turned in for the night.

Every one who reads this will be very anxious just now to know our ultimate destination, and may be before this appears in your popular paper the telegraph will have informed them. The question of where are you going to has been up to the time I write this asked several times a day by most of my friends and acquaintances, and I have hitherto been only able to give the same evasive sort of answer that Lord Lovel in the old song gives to Ladye Nancye Belle,

> "I am going, my Ladye Nancye Belle,
> Foreign countries for to see, see, see,"

and the exact time of our return is as uncertain as was his. Malta will be perhaps our first landing place, but if war is declared before we get there, it probably will not be. It is the only place that could be named while at peace with our neighbours, as none of them would feel inclined to "put us up" pending negotiations. Of course, every one forms their own opinions as to the prospects of war being declared or not. The general opinion is, that Russia will get out of it by some means or other, as it is obvious to the merest tyro in politics that it must be, to say the least of it, against Russia's interest to go to war again amidst the complications that surround her, and, as it were, tie her hands. If she submits to the reasonable demands of England she must gain something of importance as the fruits of her conquests, and, at any rate, secure the prestige she has already gained, without further losses.

There is but little variety in the life on board a ship, and most of your readers know the whole routine pretty well; the early call to wash decks, the first little inclination to resist the simple request to get up, and let the decks be washed; followed by the conviction that washing decks is a necessary evil, and, therefore, there is no hope for it; go we must; the early bath; ditto, cup of tea; and so on through the day. Regular meals always very good, a great deal of comfort, and certainly a minimum of inconvenience are the characteristics of this particular voyage; every one in good temper and good spirits, and as fair wind and weather as if we had the Empress of India on board to ensure it. There are some remarkable differences between this voyage and the usual P. and O. trip to England so well known, and I will close this letter for the Aden post with some notes of them. The scene on deck is one that is very different. Here from end to end of the ship squat, sit, and lie as thick as they can be together, the half-clothed men of the 9th N.I., all in good health and evidently enjoying the *otium cum dig.* of the passage; some are eating, some cooking; here a party of four are amusing themselves with a game of cards. In most respects their game, which we watch for a while with some interest, closely resembles our game of whist. In another place a man is sitting with his knees up to his shoulders, and his right hand held high above his head, while a barber squatting in front of him, with his head well thrown back, is scraping away and shaving the hair clean off from beneath the armpit. A fine old cow is watching the proceedings from her pen window. In a chat with the man who is just going to milk her, we learn that she is a native of Australia, and has never left the ship nor been on shore for two years; she has yielded milk during the whole of that time, and still continues to do so. She is, he tells us, wonderfully tame, and when the decks are cleared of people she is allowed to come out and rove about the ship, which she much enjoys. We give her head a little rub as we pass just to mark our approval of such good and honest qualities. A little further on we find some nine or ten good looking horses; all are well, and patiently submitting to the terrible constraint put upon them. How they must long for a scamper on Rotten Row. While we are looking at them one puts his nose incautiously into his neighbour's corn trough and gets a bite for his pains, which causes him to draw back in a hurry. On our return down the starboard side of the ship we come on a party of clerks and orderlies, deep in the mysteries of making out the ration indents; so all are evidently at home and are cheerful, comfortable, and happy.

The scenes depicted in the *Illustrated London News* of serving out the rations to troops on board-ship would fairly represent the scenes on board the Bangalore if you substitute water for porter and ghee for pork. The issue of water twice daily and rations once in three days gives plenty of employment to all hands. While it lasts one of the officers of the 9th may be seen sitting on the edge of a tub, while from another is being served out the precious fluid, half a gallon to each man as they come up in succession with a brass pot to receive it; the allowance is one gallon a day, and they get half in the morning and the remainder in the afternoon.

I must close now for the Aden post. My next will be from Suez or Port Said.

WE hear that Mr. A. W. Garrett, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, Calcutta, has laid a proposal before the Director of Public Instruction that it should be ruled that no married person be admitted to the University Entrance Examination, exception being made in the case of those only who may be married at the time of the publication of the rule. Mr. Croft has, we hear, invited the opinion of Native members of District Committees of Public Instruction on the question.—*Englishman.*

IN connection with the political crisis in Europe the congregation at the Church Mission (Tucker's) Chapel, Black Town, Madras, have, on the last two Sundays, been invited to sing the hymn entitled "God the All Terrible" set to the tune of the Russian National Anthem! The alliance of the Deity in the war that seems imminent will be devoutly invoked by both belligerents; but we are pretty sure that when the Russian approach the Almighty in spiritual songs, they will not do so to the air of "God save the Queen."—*Madras Mail.*

MR. L. P. D. BROUGHTON has obtained leave of absence from his office of Administerator-General of Bengal for the period during which he may officiate in the room of Mr. H. S. Cunningham as a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta. Mr. Broughton ought to be now able to bid farewell to the judicial or any other flesh-pots of India. He has had to administer to the estate of Mr. O'Keeffe, the Allahabad Crœsus, who died two or three years ago worth £5,000,000. The Administrator General's legal fee on that amount at 2½ per cent, would amount to £125,000 or 12½ lakhs of rupees, a sum that at 5 per cent. interest would yield the Broughton family £6,250 a year to the end of time.—*Id.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RIOT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.

A riot took place to-day among the refugees from the Provinces, who now are here in such numbers. The rioters entered the Palace of Tchegaran and cheered the ex-Sultan Murad the Fifth, who is confined there. On refusing to disperse, the rioters were fired on by the military. The refugees demand of the Porte the relief which was promised them.

THE REPORTED "ULTIMATUM."

The statement made by the *Daily News* that General Todleben had sent an *ultimatum* to the Porte demanding the evacuation of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum, is semi-officially denied from Saint Petersburg.

THE PURCHASE OF VESSELS BY RUSSIA IN AMERICA.

LONDON, May 22.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Holker, Attorney General, replying to a question said, that Government had received no information that the vessels purchased by Russian agents in the United States were destined for privateers, and furthermore that Government had no reason to apprehend that either Russia or America would violate Treaty obligations.

RESUMPTION OF THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

In the Commons last night, the debate on Lord Hartington's motion was resumed.

Mr. Fawcett gave notice that if the resolution was rejected he would shortly move that a reduction be made in the excessive expenditure on the Indian Army, in order to relieve the burden of taxation.

Sir John Holker and Mr. Gladstone both argued on the legal points of the question, and the latter (Mr. Gladstone) protested against making a precedent of an act which was in violation of the constitutional liberties of the country.

Mr. Newdegate, Conservative Member for North Warwickshire, spoke in support of the resolution, desiring to assert the constitutional rights of Parliament.

The debate, which was of a desultory nature, was again adjourned until Thursday.

FIGHTING IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.

The insurrection continues in Crete, where severe fighting has taken place with indecisive results.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF THE EX-SULTAN.

In consequence of the demonstration made at the Palace of Tchegaran in favour of the ex-Sultan Murad V, Vessim Pasha has been appointed to supersede the present Minister of Marine.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

SUEZ, May 21.

The I. G. S. Kwangtung arrived here to-day, and returned southwards to assist the St. Osyth.

PORT SAID, May 22.

The s. s. Bengal, towing the Oriflamme, has passed the Canal and proceeded to Malta.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, May 21.

The Homeward Bombay Mails of the 6th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, May 21, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	4 1-316d.

In the Manchester Market has been quiet but firm.

7lb. Shirtings	5 7½
8½lb. do.	6.9
40s. Mule Twist	0.9½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110
Bar Silver	53½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	80¾
5½ per cent. do.	88½

Arrivals—Nellie Martin and India.

WEATHER REPORTS.—May 22.

Cannanore, 5-10 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind N., thermometer Max. 92 ; Min. 76 ; W. B. 81 ; barometer 29·84.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind N. W. 5. ; thermometer 92·4 ; barometer 29.924.

Mangalore, 4-6 ; p.m.—Weather fair ; wind S. E. Fall of rain 11 cents.

Tuticorin, 4-45 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind E thermometer 91 ; barometer 29·84.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather clear ; wind S. W. by. W. strong, themometer 97.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 13-32 to7-16	perRupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	"
Credits,	3 "	1s. 8 23-32d.	"
Documents,	3 "	1s. 8 25-32d.	"

ARRIVAL OF THE ICE SHIP.

The American ship Valley Forge arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at a quarter to eleven o'clock, with a cargo of 1,573 tons of ice and 100 barrels of apples. She was detained in the Pacific by head winds and calms. Bombay is now rejoicing.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay.

We learn that Captain W. L. Searle, Superintendent of the Bombay Dockyard, is ordered to proceed to Calcutta at once to act for Commander G. T. Robinson, who has proceeded to England on sick leave for six months. Captain G. O'B. Carew is appointed to act for Captain Searle during his absence from Bombay.

The Cochin paper of Saturday last says :—" On Wednesday afternoon and on Friday morning we had rather stormy weather. It was blowing very hard and there was some thunder and lightning ; but we were not favoured with more than a drizzle in the shape of rain, and this was confined to the first occasion only. The sea is somewhat boisterous, and there is every sign perceptible that the south west monsoon is not far of."

Our Special correspondent at Surat writes to us :—Rao Sahib Motilal Mohunlal has been appointed City Police Inspector. Mr. Heerjeebhoy, the present incumbent, is to be transferred to Khaira, but will remain in Surat on special duty until further orders. As far as I could ascertain the change of appointment is viewed with much dissatisfaction by the people. Somehow or other, probably from his connection with the numerous arrests made and now being made in the city, Mr. Motilal appears to have earned the dislike of the native community ; but it would be manifestly unfair to him to repeat a hundredth part of the gossip which busybodies have put into circulation regarding him. Doubtless the Superintendent of Police knows better than most people how to weigh, at its true value, the common talk of the town against the chief of his police staff.—Rao Bahadoor Cassinath M. Thatte, Huzoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate, has been nominated Superintendent of the Jail here in place of Dr. Ady, and will perform the duties of the office in addition to his own until he is relieved by Dr. Joynt,—the humorous, jaunty doctor, who, in former times, set the Bombay Bench of Justices splitting their sides with laughter at his occasional sallies of fun and wit. Mr. Kasinath is, I can say from personal observation, an energetic, intelligent, and tried servant of Government, and has hitherto been able to foil the effects of certain combinations which caste is alleged to have formed against him.—The weather has been cloudy for the last three days, and a fresh breeze blows all day over the city—a herald of the approaching rains.

An audacious assault was made on a European lady and gentleman on the Ulsoor Road, Bangalore, on Friday night last. The local paper gives the following particulars. "It would seem that they were walking along the road, when the latter was accosted by a Native, who offered his services as a cook. The gentleman desired the man to come next morning to Richmond Town, where he lived. The man then said that he felt hungry and wanted some money. He was again desired to come in the morning. The man thereupon gave a whistle, when half a dozen others came up and surrounded the lady and gentleman, knocking down the former and attacking the latter, and endeavouring to snatch away his watch and chain. A struggle ensued, and the noise attracted a crowd to the spot. Six of the men escaped, but one was taken, and he turned out to be a servant whom the gentleman had dismissed a day or two before. It was some time before the lady and gentleman could return home."

We understand that, as a special case, and on the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of an invalid pension of Rs. 120 a month to Moung Khyaw Doon, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, 1st grade, in British Burmah. This officer served the Government for a long period and did good and useful work.

We understand that a special pension of Rs. 150 a month has been granted by the Secretary of State to Mr. Parthasarthy Pillay, late 1st grade District Munsiff, Nedunganad, in the Malabar District, Madras.

We understand that the Secretary of State has approved of the instructions issued by the Government of India in the Military and Financial Departments, in regard to the recovery of retrenchments against officers who have proceeded to Europe on furlough, or on retirement from the Service.

We are informed that the Secretary of State has declined to entertain a memorial from Mr. A. Maltby, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Madras, praying for admission to the benefits of the more favourable Leave Rules for uncovenanted officers. Mr. Maltby's application was inadmissible because his salary on the 10th February 1876 was less than Rs. 6,000 a year.

Four years ago the Government of India proposed that Dockyard and military artificers should be granted pensions equal to three-fourths of what they would obtain under the Civil Code, if their service on pay exceeding Rs. 10 a month were reckoned superior, and it was recommended that a rule should be passed permitting the Bombay Government to grant such pensions, subject to the conditions that pension should be awarded under this rule only to men incapacitated for further work, and that no artificer who had rendered less than 25 years' actual service, excluding breaks and absence from duty of every kind, should receive a pension without the concurrence of the Government of India. Upon the strong representation of that Government the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the passing of a rule to this effect.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, goes on leave to Europe almost immediately. Lord Ulick Browne will act for him, and Mr. W. S. Wells will be translated from Burdwan to Darjeeling.

Our local contemporary has learnt by telegraph that Mrs. Bagot, widow of the Australian millionaire, has succeeded in upsetting her husband's will on the grounds of unsoundness of mind and undue influence. The Judge expressed himself strongly as to the imputations made upon her personal character, and the inferences drawn by the defendants as to the birth of a child ten weeks after marriage. The trial has created the greatest excitement for the last three weeks.

The Queen has appointed Edward Baldwin Malet, Esq., C.B., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Rome, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

Truth—How Ministers' wives will intrigue to get their husbands made, for a month at least, Indian Secretary, now that the Order of the Crown of India is recognised as a perquisite of that office ! Seriously, what possible claim can the wife of a Secretary of State for India have to an Indian order, except on the theory of petticoat government ?

A *Daily News* telegram says that, according to information received in Vienna, a Council of Ministers had been held in St. Petersburg, under the presidency of the Emperor, at which important decisions were arrived at. The decisions are believed to be of a highly conciliatory and pacific character. It is said that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has taken the initiative in opening negotiations with the Cabinet of London, with regard to the question of holding a Congress, and that the negotiations are based upon more extended concessions than those hitherto accorded by Russia.

The *Spectator* thus concludes its notice of the *Quarterly* article on "the Crown and the Constitution":—The safety of the Throne, which, as we have so often argued, is essential to our moderated liberty, depends on its release from responsibility, on its relief from the burden of personal power, on the willingness of its occupant to confide in the Ministry whom the people choose, and to support the policy which they, through their representatives, have accepted. That the King should remonstrate, and argue, and influence, and do all these things with the force inseparable from ancient kingship, is most legitimate ; but to oppose a policy or dictate one is to emerge from the seclusion in which alone our English kings or any kings are safe, and to lower the Crown to its position in the countries where defeat implies, if not a revolution, at least an abdication of the throne. We cannot imagine how any one who remembers the Crimean war, who recollects how near we were to an ostracism of the aristocracy, how tremendous might have been the result if all Mr. Layard's charges had been justified, or if an aristocrat had not been found competent to conduct a war, can even wish for such a position for the English Monarchy, unless, indeed, he wishes—which we do not believe—that it should fall like a Ministry which has been beaten in war. Suppose as matters stand, that we go to war, and as usual when we go to war, sustain reverses, that the expedition to Galipoli or elsewhere proves a Walcheren expedition, what will happen ? Amidst a roar of public execration such as we have never yet heard—the roar of the householders, not of the ten-pounders—the Ministry will be driven from power, to be replaced probably by some man not now known,—but the Monarchy will be as safe as after Waterloo. But let the *Quarterly's* ideas prevail, let it be known that the war is a war of the Royal Family as he would have it—we intend no disrespect to them in quoting such ideas—and what would happen ? If the best happened, the old order of things would be restored, with written guarantees under which "prerogative" would disappear from our system ; while, if the worst,—we leave the picture to the historian of the future. Of all the enemies of the English Monarchy, those who plead as the *Quarterly* does for the revival of its powers under the Tudors or the Stuarts are the most directly dangerous to that lengthened, dignified, and prosperous continuance for which the infinite majority of sensible Englishmen now pray.

The departure of the Shannon from Malta, leaving her fellow-vessels of the Channel Fleet behind, was the cause of much speculation in the naval world of the Mediterranean. She sailed under sealed orders ; but as her destination was known to be at least beyond the Suez Canal, it was confidently believed that her mission was the strengthening of the squadron in the Chinese seas. The reason assigned was the increased activity of the Russians on the Amoor River. The Shannon, being a first class man-of-war with nine heavy guns, will prove a valuable acquisition to our navy in the far East.

Vanity Fair—The mobilisation has been eminently successful as far as the promptness with which the Reserve men have come in. The Army Reserve portion is also composed of a very fine set of men, few of them being unfit for active service. There has been, however, great delay in providing them with arms and kits, &c. It is now nearly a month since they were called out, yet they will scarcely be completely fitted out before the close of the month. Such being the case we are not entitled to plume ourselves on the rapidity with which we have organised a field force out of our peace army. We began actively preparing for war nearly four months ago, and as yet not even a single *corps d'arme* is really in a state to enter on a campaign. Let us hope that the lessons of 1878 will not be lost upon us, and that as soon as either war, or danger of it, shall have passed away, our authorities will set to work and elaborate a scheme of mobilisation which shall enable us to pass from a peace to a war footing as quickly as the French and Germans, who require for the process no more than a fortnight.

The *Globe* is informed that the Russian Government has transmitted orders to Tashkend instructing General Kaufmann to form settlements in Ferghanah for the 6,000 Mussulman refugees who have fled to Russian territory from Kashgar. Each settlement is to comprise 100 individuals, and is to be modelled on the Russian communal system. The destitution among the refugees is stated to have been so great that out of every thousand fugitives that fled the city of Kashgar after its capture by the Chinese, not more than 500 reached the Russian frontier alive. The Cossack patrols sent across the frontier along the Kashgar road brought in a large number of children who had been abandoned by their parents.

We read in a home paper :—The announcement of the approaching betrothal of the Duke of Connaught to the Princess Louise of Prussia is one that will give much satisfaction to the people of this country. His Royal Highness entered upon his twenty-ninth year on May 1, and the intimation of his projected marriage comes, therefore, with singular appropriateness. Apart from his genial popularity, the Duke has won golden opinions from those with whom he has been brought into contact in the performance of his military duties. He is credited with being an excellent and efficient officer ; not merely an ornamental soldier, but one willing to take the rough with the smooth, in order that his training may be both practical and useful. The Princess to whom he is about to be betrothed is the daughter of a soldier whose name will occupy a prominent place in the history of the military events which in our time have led to the resuscitation of the Gramanic Empire. The gallant deeds of the Red Prince are known throughout the world, and in the mouth of every Prussian peasant they are familiar as household words. The Princess Louise, whom the Duke of Connaught is to marry, is the third and youngest daughter of Prince Frederic Charles and of the Princess Marie, daughter of the late Leopold Frederic, Duke of Anhalt. Her sister, the Princess Elizabeth, who is some three years older, was, it will be remembered, married in February last to the Hereditary Grand Duke George of Oldenburg, at the same time that the Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of our own Princess Royal, was united to Prince Bernhard of Saxe Meiningen. The eldest daughter of Prince Frederic Charles, the Princess Marie, though she will be the last of them to be married, is now but twenty two years of age ; whilst the future Duchess of Connaught has not yet completed her eighteenth year. Her mother, the Princess Marie of Anhalt, is one of the leading favourites of the Prussian Court, and it is said that the graces of the mother are reflected in her daughters. Of this we may be sure, that the bride of Prince Arthur will not only be welcomed at the Court of Queen Victoria, but she will receive cordial greeting from all Her Majesty's subjects.

The *Spectator* has found the Queen out in patronizing the music hall singers who denounce Russia. It says :—The *Manchester Examiner* quotes from the *Era* a strange advertisement. Mr. Charles Williams, who sings "the greatest war-song on record" at four music-halls, appends to his announcement a note in these words :—"Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph has received the Queen's commands to thank Mr. Charles Williams for the appropriate verses contained in his letter of the 18th inst., and her Majesty fully appreciates his motives." One of these "appropriate verses" runs as follows :—

> " Bruin thinks we're been asleep ; but a watch we've had to keep,
> Knowing well the value of his word ;
> Look, with many a skilful lie, how they've blinded every
> Eye till the Lion's grand impatience now is heard ;
> For every British heart would burn to take a part
> To fling the Russian lies back in their face ;
> And to teach them, as of old, that Briton's hearts are
> Bold, and would die to save our country from disgrace."

And then Sir Stafford Northcote mildly reproves a Member for calling the Emperor of Russia a despot !

Sir W. Lawson says that he had heard of a "United Irishman," but that he never knew a "unanimous one."

The *Athenæum*, May 4, says—"The new paper, *Piccadilly*, which will appear within a fortnight, will be adorned with a frontispiece by Mr. Du Maurier, and a poem from the pen of Mr. F. Locker will introduce the first number, which will also contain the opening chapter of a novel by Lord Desart, and verses by Lady Lindsay (of Balcarres) and Violet Fane. The editors propose to avoid scandal, and yet 'present light and attractive writing upon every subject of current interest.'"

"Beaconsfield is the Boss-for-us," observed an enthusiastic Jingo the other day.

TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.

The steamer which carried my last letter to you had scarcely passed the Dardanelles, when the Ministerial crisis, which I had been anticipating, arrived. Ahmed Vefyk has ceased to be Prime Minister, and his Cabinet has been almost entirely reconstructed, but the change has not caused any great sensation outside of the official circles. We are pretty well accustomed to such changes here. In the space of three years we have had six grand Viziers, and, since the abolition of the Grand Vizierate, we have had two Prime Ministers. These frequent transfers of power from one Minister to another constitute one of the great evils of Turkish administration, and altogether deprive Turkish policy of consistency. They tend also to lessen the zeal of the Ministers. Few men have the courage to work steadily and consistently for their country's good, when they know that, from the moment of their entering office, intrigues, which, in all probability, will be successful, will be set on foot against them. I know not whether the recent Ministerial changes will have the effect which they were intended to produce, but we are all of one mind here in our opinion of the causes which led to them. The Sultan had become worn out by the strife of contending factions, and longed to have once more a quiet and an undivided house. He had grown weary of hearing from M. Nelidoff and the Grand Duke Nicholas, that Ahmed Vefyk was a thoroughgoing and unscrupulous partisan of England, who was doing all in his power to bring about a rupture between Turkey and Russia. He had grown weary of hearing from Mr. Layard that Ahmed Vefyk was the only man capable of restoring the Turkish Empire. And he had grown weary of being lectured by Ahmed Vefyk *de omni re scibili*. Ahmed Vefyk is a superior person, and it is the tendency of superior persons to pall upon their acquaintances ; but when you hear of them all day long from their opponents, from their admirers, and from themselves, their qualities engender a feeling of weariness which rapidly becomes unendurable. This, however, was not all. The Ministry was wholly disorganised. Its members could not agree either with their chief, or with themselves. Ahmed Vefyk and Namyk Pasha had nothing in common but their integrity and their patriotism. When Ahmed Vefyk became Prime Minister Safvet Pasha had been most reluctant to serve under a man who had never until then held the chief office in the State. Said Pasha, the Minister of Marine, had never concealed his opinion that Ahmed Vefyk, though a scholar and an honest man, was an unpractical and impracticable statesman. Reouf Pasha, the Minister of War, had returned from St. Petersburg with a strong leaning towards Russia, and was continually in collision with his chief. Lastly, the rigid economy of Ahmed Vefyk was displeasing to the Sultan's entourage. To say the truth, he has always been impracticable. Fuad Pasha was wont to say of him "Ahmed Vefyk is a diamond ; yes, he is a diamond as big as a Cheki Tasch," (*i.e.*, the large stone against which a horse-load of wood is weighed), "but what can you do with a diamond which is as big as a Cheki Tasch ; you cannot wear it in a ring, or on your fez, or on your sword hilt. It is very wonderful, but it is of no use !" Fuad Pasha was not far wrong. The Sultan has tried to make this big diamond into a Prime Minister, and has failed to make it useful. Under his rule the Ministers had become disorganised. The Councils were always stormy, and rarely decisive. The members only met to wrangle, parted, on most occasions, without coming to any decision, and perplexed the unhappy Sultan by their doubts and their dissensions. Still, for a time, the stanch support of Mr. Layard sustained Ahmed Vefyk in his place. In the course of last week, however, Mr. Layard, who had been unwell, went down to the Fleet for change of air. The result was almost ludicrous. No sooner was Mr. Layard snugly housed on board the Alexandra, than Ahmed Vefyk and his Ministry were scattered to the winds. The change was so sudden that the *Levant Herald*, which is popularly supposed to be the organ of the English Embassy, published a paragraph—in which it stated that all the differences between the Sultan and Ahmed Vefyk had been arranged, and that Ahmed Vefyk would remain in office—six hours after the New Prime Minister had taken the seals of office. It is obvious that, in forming the new Ministry, the Sultan has been anxious to make it colourless, conciliatory, and comfortable. The new members have been selected in the hope that no one of them, by the strength of his convictions, or the firmness of his purpose, will give trouble to his master or to his colleagues. The new Prime Minister has already declared that Turkey intends to preserve a strict neutrality. Sadyk Pasha, the Prime Minister, is a well educated and intelligent man, who has been twice Minister of Finance, and once Ambassador to Paris. Whilst he was Minister of Finance he was intimately *lié* with the great Greek houses in Constantinople, and it is probable that the friendship of M. Zarify and other leading Greeks has served him with the Sultan. He is supple, pliable, and on all occasions disposed to make things pleasant ; and though he has perhaps a bias against Russia, he will not be a partisan of England until he receives the word of command. Said Pasha, the late Minister of Marine, who is a man of high scientific culture, and great professional knowledge, is replaced by Ibrahim Pasha, who was a cabin boy at the battle of Navarino, and who learned from that untoward event that some ships float and that other ships sink. His professional knowledge is not supposed to extend further. He is credited with a design for the war ship of the future, which, he thinks, should be built of very green wood but of immense thickness. In that case, he thinks, that every shot, which struck the vessel, would merely bury itself in her sides, thereby adding to her strength, and increasing her stability. I cannot learn that this extraordinary contrivance for compelling your enemy to armour plate your ship for you has found favour with naval architects. Of Izzet Pasha, who replaces Reouf Pasha in the office of Seraskier, nothing is known but that he is good-natured, understands a little French, has been a general of brigade, and is brother-in-law to Server Pasha. Ali Pasha, who was formerly Ambassador in Paris, and more recently Governor of the Province of Broussa, is made President of the Council. He is an able man, and has the conciliatory manners which are indispensable to the President of a Ministry of Conciliation. Namyk Pasha, one of the finest, firmest, and most enlightened of the Turks of the old school, is succeeded as Grand Master of the Artillery by Ahmed Mouktar Pasha, who will not bring to the Ministry the firmness of which Namyk Pasha's retirement deprives it. The other appointments call for no notice. Safvet Pasha still retains the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and it will probably be very difficult to replace him, though his removal is talked of. Said Pasha, though he has left the Ministry of Marine, retains his post of Marshal of the Palace, and the confidence of the Sultan, on whom he is in close attendance. But ten weeks have passed since Ahmed Vefyk put an end to the Grand Vizierate, and became the first constitutional Prime Minister of Turkey. But nine weeks have elapsed since he closed the Ottoman Parliament, and abrogated the Ottoman Constitution. How long will the Ministry of his successor endure? The public have at present great faith in its weakness, and think that it will be like the men who are always sick and never die. But I cannot anticipate for it a long life or a prosperous career. Its members are, I believe, amicable, good-tempered, well-intentioned men, but they want cohesion. I see the bundle of sticks, and I admit the good qualities of the sticks ; but I do not see the string which should bind them, and I am wonderfully anxious to know whether the string will ultimately be supplied by Mahmoud Nedim or by Midhat. The return of Midhat would be hailed with delight, but the Sultan's dread of him is so great that he can scarcely be brought back again by anything short of a revolution ; and it would be impossible to effect a revolution in his favour while the Russians, who detest him, hold Constantinople. The return of Mahmoud Nedim would indicate the formation of a Russo-Turkish alliance, and might, on that account, be unpopular, but if it were not for this, I think that Mahmoud Nedim would receive a warm welcome here from a large portion of the public. Abdul Aziz, for whose benefit Mahmoud Nedim chiefly sinned, has been, to a great extent, forgiven, and is even lamented by many ; and those who have extended forgiveness to the master would not withhold it from the servant. The want of a strong Government is so so keenly felt that Mahmoud Nedim who, with all his faults was an able and vigorous administrator, would be received with satisfaction by many. It is quite true that, while he was in office, he perpetrated many gross financial and commercial jobs ; but offences of this kind do not necessarily condemn a man in Turkey. There are hundreds of men here, who derived a benefit from Mahmoud Nedim's financial peccadilloes, and there are thousands who wish that they had been so fortunate as to have had a share in them.

The following facts, which have been communicated to me by an Englishman who has resided for many years in Bulgaria, will have some interest for your readers. The district of which he writes may be seen, by reference to a map, to be comprised in a square of which Slimnia, and the Greek town of Misivria, form the north-west and north-east, and Adrianople and Iniada the south-west and south-east points.

"It was on Chibouk Günü, or Branch Day, the 13th January with us, and the first day of the year with the Greeks—the day on which, as is shown by the name 'Branch Day,' the children were accustomed to perambulate the villages carrying green branches—that the Turkish population of the towns and villages within the area mentioned arose, panic-stricken by the news that the Russians had, for the second time, crossed the Balkans, and were rapidly advancing, accompanied by hordes of armed Bulgarians, and preceded by the Bulgarian Legion, whose conduct had been such as to strike terror into the hearts of the peaceful Mussulman population. Hastily collecting all the draft animals they could find, and loading their carts with their women and children, and with the most portable of their household effects, they fled by one common consent—some to the line of railway, some to Adrianople, others to the port of Bourgas, while many attempted to reach Constantinople in their carts passing over the Hasskein Balkans. Unhappily the track of these fugitives was marked by fire, plunder, murders, and outrages on women. At Slimnia, for instance, a town of 18,000 inhabitants, the Arsenal, and several other public buildings, besides the whole of the trading quarter, with many Bulgarian, and not a few Turkish dwelling houses, were fired by order of the authorities. Not above ten or twelve men were killed here, for the Bulgarians, who had received notice of what was about to happen, had fled with their families to the surrounding hills, where they spent two days and a night, during which period many women and children succumbed to the intense cold. At the end of this time they returned to the town, which had been deserted by the Turks, and, on the third day after, the Russians entered the place. The small bourgades of Yamboli, Karnabad, and Aidos suffered still more, and it is said that the order for all these evacuations, burnings, and general destructions, had been given by the notorious, and possibly traitorous Suleiman Pasha. In fact, there is scarcely a Christian village in the district which did not lose more or less of its inhabitants during these few days. Although the more evilly disposed among the Turks were by no means backward in plundering and killing, the palm in these arts must be decreed to the Albanians and the Circassians ; and it is worthy of remark that these latter, who had hitherto invariably respected the women, even when on their freebooting expeditions, now, as though knowing that their return to the country would never be tolerated, and that therefore a few crimes more or less would not affect their future position, signalized themselves by horrible murders and outrages on all the Christian women and children whom they were able to seize. It must not be imagined that all these murders were perpetrated from a spirit of fanaticism, although no doubt the feeling that, had it not been for the Bulgarians, they (the Turks) would not have been driven forth from their homes, had its share in causing many of the excesses committed. The great object was to extort money, and in many cases Mustafa would address his Christian neighbour, Petko, in these terms : 'Look here Petko ! We are going away and want money. I know you have 80 or 100 liras, hidden in the ground ; it's no good your denying it, for we have not lived fifty years in the same village for nothing ; so just go and dig up the money and give it to me, or it will be worse for you, because I *must* have it. And, look here Petko, you'll be no loser, because, though I take your money, I leave you so many kilés of wheat and so many kilés of grain in my barn, besides so many acres of sown land, which together represent four or five times the value of the amount you give me.' It is not true that all the Turks were implicated in this robbing of the Bulgarians. On the contrary, a great many of the Turkish villagers protected, to the best of their ability, the lives and property of their Christian neighbours against all comers. Thus the peasant farmer Mehmed Agha, of the village of Chimali, sheltered and fed sixty-two people, who had fled from the town of Aidos, and, having concealed the major part of them in the sacred precincts of his harem, he replied, to the questions of the passing Circassians, that there were no Bulgarians except a few women and children, and thus saved the lives of all these people. Again, at a village called Alagunu, which is divided into a Christian and a Mussulman quarter, Hadji Osman Agha and his co-religionists told the Bulgarians of their village to leave their own quarter, and come to theirs, as they could not protect them if they remained separate. And on the Christians objecting that, if they left their grain they would be without food, the Turks told them not to mind, for that they would feed them from their own stores, which they did, and for several days protected them against the Circassians, until the village was burnt and destroyed, and its Mussulman inhabitants scattered or killed, by a few Russian soldiers accompanied by numbers of armed Bulgarian insurgents. After the departure of the Turks, and before the arrival of the Russians, a period in some cases of ten or twelve days, the Bulgarians had the country to themselves, and employed the time advantageously in appropriating any property such as sheep, grain, household goods, &c., whose owners were not on the spot to protect their own, not only in the case of property belonging to Mussulmans but also in that of any non-Bulgarian, were he Greek, Armenian, or Jew. The arrival of the Russian troops did not much alter the state of affairs, for the Bulgarians represented all Greek moveable property as Turetski, or Turkish, and therefore fair booty, the consequence being that it was at once annexed and the jackals' portion allotted to the denunciators. Thus to mention one or two instances out of many. A farm, belonging to a Greek, was robbed of a large quantity of sheep, cattle, and grain, and the farm burnt down by the Bulgarians of the same village. An Armenian owner of a farm, near Aidos, willing to visit it, was advised by a Bulgar friend that it was as much as his life was worth to do so, as the farm labourers had determined to put him out of the way quietly, and then to divide his sheep, grain, &c., among themselves. A Jew went to the town of Aidos to look after a mill he owned there, and found that some third party had hired the mill out to the Russians, he was advised to keep quiet, and not make a fuss, but to go back whence he came, as the Jews had no right to hold property. The Jew stupidly did not heed this counsel, and accordingly *did* get a good thrashing and *did not* get back his mill.

"Most of the sheep and cattle driven off by the Circassians and others were abandoned by them in the neighbourhood of Kirk Klissia, about 80 miles south of Bourgas, because they found that the Russians were in front of them and that to avoid having their advance to Constantinople cut off they must leave behind all such impedimenta. These animals were, of course, immediately pounced on by the surrounding villages who, later on, had to surrender, avowedly *pro bono publico*, a large portion of them to the provisional authorities, who took possession of the animals on the ground that they did not belong to the holders. So far, so good ; but it happened that most of these sheep and cattle belonged to farmers living near Bourgas, Karnabad, &c., and, when the real owners appeared to claim their property, the difficulties thrown in their way were so great that they had to be content with a tithe of their due, and, in many cases, the animals in question were suddenly made to disappear, and their *ci-devant* owner was assured that they had all died in one night. By this regard of *meum* and *tuum* several persons, in connivance with equally unscrupulous Muscovite officials, managed to gather together in two or three months a goodly sum of money, in some cases amounting to thousands of pounds. From the fore-going statements it can scarcely cause surprise to find that the feeling between the Hellenic and Slavic elements of the Christian population of these parts is hardly paternal. The more rabid amongst the latter party declare that the Greeks are not a whit better than the Turks, and that if they do not quit the country of their own free will they must be made to leave. Their sentiments towards the Jews are hardly more friendly, for they think with some reason that the Jews have grown rich at their expense, by lending money at enormous interest. To sum up, our Panslavist's motto appears to be 'Bulgaria for the Bulgarians.' The Greek, on the other hand, looks down on the Bulgarian with a mixture of disgust and indignation regarding him as a sort of semi-civilized savage inferior to himself in intellect, culture, and courage, and, though bowing his head temporarily to the despised yoke, vows that sooner than remian under it he will sell all his belongings and migrate to where the Moslem still holds sway, or better still to those provinces he hopes his countrymen may wrest from the Sclavic encroaching usurpation."

Postscript, April 24.—A further Ministerial change has taken place. Said Pasha has ceased to be Marshal of the Palace, and it is rumoured that he will be replaced by Mahmoud Damad, the Sultan's brother-in-law, to whose evil counsels Turkey is largely indebted for her present misfortunes. The Russians continue to bring up troops from Adrianople to San Stefano, and to lay in vast stores of provision there. They are also said to be concentrating troops at Carabounor and Kilios, which are close to the entrance to the Black Sea, and in the immediate vicinity of the forts of the upper Bosphorus. These Russian movements have created a general uneasiness and alarm.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP PRIDE OF CANADA.

The Norwegian barque Europa arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, having on board the first mate, Mr. Mackimming, of the Pride of Canada, which was dismasted and abandoned off the Cape of Good Hope on the 24th March last. The following is the report which he has sent in to the Master Attendant, Bombay, of the loss of this ship :—

I have to report for your information the dismasting of, and abandonment of the British ship Pride of Canada, of Glasgow, 941 tons, on the 24th March, in lat. 40° 33 S., long. 20° 1 E. Having been running part of the previous day with increasing gale from N. W. at 2 p.m. on the 24th, brought the ship to the wind on the port tack under fore and main lower topsails. At 2-30 foretopsail split and went to pieces ; at 3 p.m. a heavy sea struck the ship forward, carrying away bowsprit and foretopmast ; immediately after another sea broke on board, when the foremast went by the deck, bringing down main and mizen topgallant masts, ship lying starboard gunwale under water. On the water clearing away, found forward deckhouse gone, with the following members of the crew missing :—Captain Napier ; John Doran, Hans Greakson, Isack Butler, Thomas Smith, John Hay, William Moulder, A. B's. ; Peter Jenson, sailmaker, and Edward Magin, stowaway. Two of the boats were smashed to pieces, and one not much damaged ; succeeded in getting it launched, but the ship lurched on it heavily and smashed it. Found fore and main hatches stove and port comings of main hatch gone, spars all adrift, the ring bolts having broken out of the deck ; got sails up and secured the hatches as well as possible and manned the pumps. Let go maintopsail sheets to ease the ship, and continued looking after the hatches and pumping throughout the night. At 6 a.m. cut away main mast and mizentop mast. Found the body of the sailmaker on deck jammed by the foremast bits, having apparently been killed, there being a large wound on his head. At 8 a.m. buried him, reading the Burial Service. Main pumps got choked. March 25th got the hatches secured with planks and sails ; on examining the hold found the cargo shifted, the salt being thrown right up to the deck on the starboard side, and the stanchions about the mainhatch badly bent, and making a large quantity of water from the covering board, got it caulked as well as possible. On the 27th got after mainhatch off and trimmed up some salt, but as we had no shovels made little impression on the ship, the shovels being buried amongst the coals in fore-peake, when the ship went over. On the 29th got the after pump to work, and got the after-hold clear, having baled and pumped out with the water 50 tons of salt. From this date until the 31st continued pumping and baling. At 8.30 a. m. of the 31st, saw a sail to the N. Westward ; at 11 a. m. vessel bore up for us, hove-to, and sent his boat and took the remainder of us off the wreck. She proved to be the Norwegian barque Europa, from Cardiff to Bombay, Captain Theisen.

The ship was abandoned in lat 38° 40 south, long. 27°. 31 east.

During the days we have been on board the Europa we have been treated with the greatest kindness and consideration by Captain Theisen and his officers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me, through the columns of your paper, to express, on behalf of myself, second officer, and surviving members of the crew of the late British ship Pride of Canada, abandoned at sea, our deep sense of the kind and gentlemanly treatment we have received from Captain Theisen, of the Norwegian barque Europa, who rescued us from the wreck on the 31st March last. He has kindly supplied with clothing those of the crew who had lost their all. Also to his officers and crew for their kindness to and sympathy with us in our misfortune.—And oblige yours truly,

P. M. MACSKIMMING, First Mate.

Bombay, May 22.

BOMBAY.

We hear that Miss Emma Pridgeon, the nurse who attended the Bishop of Bombay during his late illness, has had presented to her recently a Florence Mosaic worked cross, of a unique and chaste design, as a token of his Lordship's appreciation of the great care and attention bestowed upon him by Miss Pridgeon.

Gambling.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Nana Morojee sent three young Mahomedan lads to the Sassoon Reformatory on being convicted of gaming in a public street.

Assault on a ship's officer.—John Reddin and John Lawson, seamen belonging to the British ship Lanarkshire, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting Mr. W. Webster, one of the officers of the vessel, and were, on conviction, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a fortnight.

Assaulting the police.—Henry Tompkins and three other European seamen were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting three police constables at the Customs' Bunder while in the execution of their duty, and on being adjudged guilty of the offence, two of the prisoners were fined Rs. 30 each and the rest Rs. 10 each.

Surrender of an accused.—Mr. Venayekrao, a solicitor of the High Court, yesterday appeared before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and applied that Vishnoo Succaram, who is charged with receiving an illegal remuneration as a railway servant, should be admitted to bail on his surrendering to the Court. The application was granted and the accused was liberated on his furnishing two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each, and a bond for Rs. 5,000 in his own recognizance.

It is with much regret that we record the death of Mr. Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, Reporter of the Vernacular Press. He died of heart disease on Monday afternoon. As a Shastri he was very highly celebrated. His renowned *Guru*, Mr. More Shastri Shathe, used to call him Brihaspati (god of intellect). As a powerful thinker he was very widely known, and he was the acknowledged head of the educated natives of this Presidency.—*Deccan Herald.*

Advices from Muscat received by the last mail state that the Arab had just returned there from a trip, with Colonel Miles, the Political Agent, on board, to the pirate coast. They went into Elphinstone inlet, where the old telegraph station was, and found it very hot. They also visited Kumgar village near the entrance to the inlet, and all the time the vessel was there the thermometer stood at 100 deg. The Sheik of the village told Colonel Miles that it would get warm next month ! The Arab hopes to come to Kurrachee next month.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Serious charge.—We regret extremely to learn that a most serious charge has been preferred against Captain Morton, of the ship Ellen Bates, by one of his sailors—a lad named Henry Howarth. The particulars are too indecent for publication. The preliminary enquiry is being conducted by the police. The prosecutor's witnesses are Thomas Ellis (steward), Arthur Beard and Ivan Clarke. Mr. Leggett has been engaged for the defence. The Ellen Bates arrived in our harbour on the 28th March last, and is still unfixed, being too large for the berth.—*Id.*

ARREST OF A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

On Tuesday evening last Mr. J. Bedford, Examiner, of Claims, in the employ of the G. I. P Railway office, was arrested by the police under a warrant issued by the Magistrate of Sholapore, charging him with receiving gratification other than legal remuneration, being a public servant. Mr. Bedford was removed to Sholapore yesterday by the afternoon mail train in custody of the police.

THE NEW MAZAGON COMPANY LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

An adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at its office, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, to close the liquidation and dissolve the company. Mr. Munchersha Bazonjee, the liquidator of the company, was called to the chair. He read the notice convening the meeting and the liquidator's further report. The following resolutions were then unanimously carried :—

"That the liquidator's further report, read before the meeting be, and it is hereby approved and adopted, and all his acts be, and are hereby approved and confirmed."

"That the liquidation of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, be and it is hereby closed, and that this company be, and it is hereby dissolved."

"That the thanks of the shareholders be given to Mr. Muncbersha Bazonjee, the liquidator, for conducting the affairs of winding up the company in a very satisfactory manner."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST CARTING AGENTS.

The G. I. P. Railway Company, represented by Mr. Little (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little,) laid the following information yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, against two of the carting agents of this company. Mr. Rimington appeared on behalf of the accused. Nowrojee Byramjee muccadum said—I reside in Boreewada Lane, Fort. I am a number-taker in the employ of G. I. P. Ry. Company at Byculla station. From March 1876 to the 22nd of September 1877 I was a gate-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Dharsy Goculdas and Co. at the railway siding at Carnac Bunder. In or about the month of July last, and for some time previous, 400 bags of grain, excess bags belonging to the G. I. P. Ry. Company, under the charge of Pereira, their Carnac Bunder foreman, were lying under the shed at the siding where Messrs. Knoop and Co.'s goods are usually placed. They were labelled excess bags 400. Soonderdas Ragojee, who is now in Court, was then the carting manager of the firm of Dharsy Goculdass and Co., who deliver to the consignees of grain, grain brought to the siding by the Railway Company, such grain being moved from the siding under a gate pass. I was under the orders of the said Soonderdas, and he in or about the months of July and August verbally ordered me to pass bags of grain out of the siding from time to time without any gate pass. One day I passed out 250 bags without a pass. I wrote anonymous letters to the Agent of the Railway Company and to Mr. Conder, and after writing the first letter I told Soonderjee that I would not pass out more without a chit, and he gave me several chits to the effect that I was to pass out so many bags without a pass, which I did. Pragjee Ludha, the delivery foreman in the service of the said Dharsy, always accompanied the goods so passed out without a gate pass. I went to the place where the heap of 400 excess bags had been passing out as aforesaid, and found that the bags so passed out had been taken from it. I was dismissed from Dharsy's employ for writing the said anonymous letters. I charge the said Soonderjee with theft, and said Pragjee with the abetment of such offence, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Rimington's application to bail out his clients was not entertained by the Court. The case will be heard on Tuesday next.

THE KHANDEISH FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Khandeish Famine Relief Fund Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, the honorary secretary. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Professor Wordsworth, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Honorable Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, and Mr. Morarjee Goculdas.

MR. SPRY'S LETTER.

At the request of Mr. Bengallee, the Chairman read the letter from Mr. Spry, Collector of Kaladgi, which was laid before the Committee at their last meeting on the 25th April, and in which Mr. Spry said he had made special inquiries regarding the statement made by the Committee's agent that the people were living on grass seeds and had found that three different kinds of grass seeds were eaten. He had sent specimens of these seeds to Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. S., who had had them analysed by Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government. Dr. Lyon had reported that two of the specimens contained nutritious element nearly equal to that in the common cultivated pulse. Concerning the 3rd specimen, Mr. Spry had not heard what was the result. It would appear from this (Mr. Spry added) that although people had lived on grass seeds, which this year had been most abundant, they had really no great cause of complaint. Grass seeds were not generally utilised in that district, because usually grain was so cheap and plentiful, but Mr. Spry believed the Bheels and jungle tribes feed and live on them. Mr. Spry also stated that "up to the present there is no general distress in this district," though "individual bad cases are to be found everywhere, and it is to provide for these that the Deccan fund money is so acceptable."

Mr. Bengallee suggested that this letter should be handed to the reporters.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell objected on the ground that the letter was a private one to Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, and proposed that a telegram should be sent to Mr. Spry asking if he objected to its being published.

Mr. Bengallee considered the letter an ordinary communication, having reference to the business of the Committee, and was of opinion that it should be published.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy agreed with Mr. Sorabjee.

Prof. Wordsworth did not think there was any objection to the letter being published.

After considerable discussion, in the course of which Mr. Maxwell proposed that as the reporters declined to promise to suppress the letter (of which they had taken short-hand notes when it was read by the Chairman), the editors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* should be written to and asked not to publish it, it was finally decided that the letter should be placed at the disposal of the Press.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE'S AGENT IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The chief business before the Committee was to consider "a leading article in the *Times of India* on the condition of the ryots in the Famine Districts, and the correspondence which is said to have been submitted for public discussion by this Committee."

Mr. Maxwell said the attention of the *Times of India* was drawn to the matter by a letter which appeared in the columns of that paper on the 13th inst., which letter must have been written by some one acquainted with the business of the Committee.

Mr. Morarjee Goculdas said he had not written that letter. The report of Mr. Dewal and the other papers were sent to both papers by his clerk. It had always been the rule to send the papers and resolutions of the Committee to the newspapers. They had always been sent to the *Times of India*, but had not been sent to the *Bombay Gazette*, latterly, until the editor wrote to ask for them.

The Chairman said Mr. Spry's letter stated that two of the species of grass seeds eaten by the people were as nutritious as cultivated pulses.

Mr. Maxwell—But according to Mr. Dewal's statement, the people do not thrive on it, let it be as nutritious as it may, and I do not believe they do from what little I know about it.

The Chairman thought the resolution of the Committee passed at the last meeting, after considering Mr. Dewal's report, that a grant of Rs. 3,000 be made for distribution amongst those in actual distress and unable to work, and that the honorary secretaries endeavour to secure reliable and efficient distribution of that amount, showed that the Committee felt it would be desirable to have the statements as to the condition of those districts verified if possible. If it had been put to the Committee at the previous meeting whether the papers, in the present state of the inquiry, should be sent to the Press, he thought the general opinion would have been that it was premature to give publication to them.

Mr. Morarjee Goculdas said that Mr. Dewal was employed for a year and a half in the Kaladgi district as a relief agent, and, he was told, had been thanked by Government for his services. He [Mr. Morarjee] had thought that he could not get a better man.

Professor Wordsworth said he was present at the last meeting, when Mr. Dewal's report was read, and Mr. Dewal personally related his experiences to the Committee, and he thought there was quite sufficient ground shown for the Committee passing the resolution which they did pass. He did not know before he saw him at the meeting that Mr. Dewal had been sent, nor did he consider him clothed with the authority of the Commission, nor should he have been prepared to come forward as guaranteeing all Mr. Dewal's statements, nor did he consider that the Committee was pledged in any way to support those statements. They gave a basis for continuing charitable action in that district, but he should have liked a much more careful inquiry to be made, and by more than one person, before he should be prepared to go before the public and say that inquiries had been made by the Committee which they were prepared to support.

The Chairman said that in the spirit of the resolution passed at the last meeting he had asked Dr. Macdonald to go into the Sholapore districts, and whilst he would be relieving what distress he could, arising both from famine and diseases, he would be able, to a certain extent, to give the Committee that verifying information of which they stood in need. Dr. Macdonald very generously agreed to go at this hot season of the year, and Rs. 1,000 of the grant already made were entrusted to him for distribution. There had not yet been time to receive from him any statement of what he might have found from personal observation, but a letter had been received, dated "Sholapore 18th May," and addressed to Mr. Morarjee Goculdas in which Dr. Macdonald said—"The agent of the Bombay Famine Relief Committee, Mr. Kashinath N. Dewal, arrived here to-day, and I have had a long talk with him. We are to start from here to-morrow, but from what he has told me, I think it most probable that the money which we both have will soon be spent, and in that case we should have to sit idle whilst a fresh supply of money was on the way. Mr. Kashinath thinks it would be necessary to get more money as soon as possible, and says, that two thousand rupees at least would be required during the eight or ten days that I propose to spend in the villages. Of course I shall take care that the money is not thrown away. I have only hearsay evidence to go on as yet, but I shall see and judge for myself as to the *necessity for spending the money*, if you send it at once rather than wait until I am able to report what I have actually seen."

Mr. Maxwell—One thing I cannot understand. Why are reporters here ? Is it usual ?

The Chairman said the Committee had decided before Mr. Maxwell arrived that reporters might be present.

Mr. Maxwell—Did you call them ? This is a private Committee, and I don't see what reporters are wanted here for ?

Mr. Bengallee—For myself, I see no reason why they should not be present.

The Chairman—We are spending public money, which we sent round to ask for, and for myself personally, I do not see any objection to our proceedings being made public.

Professor Wordsworth—What is the immediate matter under discussion ? Do you think the Committee are bound to notice the statements made in the *Times of India* ? I do not see any necessity.

The Chairman—I do not wish to do anything. But the Committee were taxed with a responsibility.

Professor Wordsworth—Our responsibility goes so far as this, that we have voted on the information we have received, and are prepared to uphold that vote, but we do not pledge ourselves to the accuracy of this single individual's statement. I should like to have further information as to the way in which the statistics have been collected.

Mr. Morarjee Goculdas said when he went himself to Sholapore and Barsee, he heard a very similar account, and he said he must send some one to inquire before he could ask the Committee to make a grant of money. Mr. Spry had written about Kaladgi and Mr. Dewal's statement was quite consistent with his letter. Mr. Dewal had written about other districts. He said himself it was no use his going to Kaladgi, because there was very little distress there.

Mr. Maxwell thought the *Times of India* had put a construction on the papers sent to them, which they had no right to put.

The Chairman—That is the point. I think this Committee might shake themselves free of the responsibility which has been thrust upon them.

Mr. Maxwell—The Committee is not fixed with any responsibility. It is only that the *Times of India* chooses to say so.

Professor Wordsworth—It is simply the opinion of the writer of the article.

Mr. Morarjee Goculdas thought it was for other people to come forward and deny Mr. Dewal's statements, if they could do so. What he had stated he had stated publicly, and it was open to people who disbelieved his statements to refute them. If Mr. Dewal had gone into the interior, he might have given a worse account.

The Chairman said a second letter had been received from Mr. Dewal, which he thought should be read.

The following letter was then read :—

"No 1 B. 6th May 1878.

Morarjee Goculdas, Esquire,

Dear Sir,—I visited the villages of Degaum, Khurdkamti, Budruckkamti, Ichgaum, Begampur, and Vagholi, to the west of Sholapore, and entered Sangoli taluka at Dahavadi and Ardhalgaum. I minutely saw these villages, and gave money to weak persons, of which there were a large number in every village. Crops in this district was worse than in Kaladgi. While it enabled the majority of ryots in the latter district at least to pay two years' assessment (though nothing remained for them to eat), in this district it was not even sufficient to pay one year's assessment. Condition of the people on the whole is worse than the last year. Starvation, weakness, and disease are the only things to be met with wherever you go. It is difficult to find some six families in a village who have got grain to eat. If I divide the population into three classes and consider those that have got grain to eat as first class ; in the second class come those who live on grass-seeds, but can procure a handful of jowari or husk to mix with it. The third class absolutely lives on grass-seeds, and nothing else. Most of the villagers come under the third class. I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that more than seventy-five per cent. of the population is and has been living on nothing but grass-seeds. They are all gradually falling off in strength, and the number of emaciated [*sic*] men, women and children is daily increasing. At present, they are to be found in every village from 40 to 80 or 100. These have no strength to work even if get (work ?). Charity must support them until they recover, or they must die. But a very large number of people have not yet fallen in spite of starvation and grass seeds, and they would fain work from morning to evening for wages, just sufficient for their subsistence. But work is not to be had anywhere. It is unaccountable how the Government did not see the necessity of opening relief works when so much distress and starvation is prevailing from one end of the district to the other. I think the necessity of relief works existed since the end of February last. Can anything be done for these miserable people, even at this late hour ? If anything can be done, it should be done without loss of time. I fear your writing to the Collector and Collector's writing to the Government for sanction [if he writes at all] will take many days, monsoon will set in, and it will be time for Government to close the relief works. I, however, do not know how this delay can be helped. I have no suggestion to offer. I only repeat the prayer on behalf of the distressed, that if anything can be done, it be done without loss of time. I have only 500 rupees in hand now, which will be over in two days. It will take four days for me to receive money from you. Kindly, if you send telegram immediately to Sholapore Mill to pay Mr. Madashew 1,000 rupees, he will at once go to Government treasury and procure a check (*sic*), which can be cashed in the talooka treasury here. I hope I will not have to sit idle long waiting for money.

(Sd.) R. N. Dewal.

Mr. Bengallee—I propose that this letter be given to the reporters. And as to Dr. Macdonald's suggestion about the Rs. 2,000 being placed at his disposal in case he requires it, I think we ought to sanction that.

The Chairman—Does the Committee think it necessary to pass any resolution about this article in the *Times of India*, or should we leave it alone ?

Mr. Maxwell—I should think not. When we get Dr. Macdonald's report, if it does not agree exactly with Mr. Dewal's we can say so. [Hear, hear.]

Professor Wordsworth said that what he was afraid of at the last meeting was that Mr. Dewal's report might lead to some discussion on the point of assessment, which was quite out of their province. He was opposed to their interfering in that matter at all.

Mr. Maxwell—It is quite out of our province.

After some further conversation, a resolution was adopted to the effect that a grant of Rs 2,000 be made as recommended by Dr. Macdonald, and the matter was allowed to drop.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

On Monday Her Majesty held an investiture of the new Order of the Crown of India, when the Marchioness of Salisbury and 11 other ladies received the insignia.

The Crown Princess of Germany arrived at Windsor on Tuesday upon a visit to the Queen.

The Prince of Wales has been engaged as President of the British Commission for the Paris Exhibition in inspecting the various departments.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed to the command of the ironclad Black Prince, to which the crew of the Sultan is to be transferred.

The prospective vacancy in the representation of Oxford University has caused an active canvass on behalf of the two candidates, Mr. J. G. Talbot and Professor J. H. Smith. The last-named gentleman, although an avowed Liberal in politics, has made public his general concurrence in the Eastern policy of the Government.

Several announcements with respect to the next Parliament have been made during the last few days. Mr. Roebuck has declared his willingness to stand again for Sheffield. Mr. Beresford, M. P. for Southwark, tendered his resignation on account of ill-health, but the local Conservative Committee have urged him to take leave of absence. Mr. F. Pennington, M P. for Stockport, and Mr. F. C. Smith, M. P. for North Notts, have signified their intention not to seek re-election. Sir A. R. C. Stepney, M.P. for Carmarthen district, has issued an address announcing the resignation of his seat on account of ill-health.

Political meetings have been rather numerous during the week. Mr. Hardy, the minister for India, made a vigorous speech at Bradford in defence of the Government ; and Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, at Preston, maintained that the policy pursued had been consistent and pacific. On the other hand, Mr. John Bright, at Manchester, accused the Government, and especially the Premier, of seeking to involve the country in an unnecessary war, and he vehemently condemned the use of Indian Mahomedans to fight European Christians. Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., at Brierley-hill, denounced the present administration as being the worst and wickedest Government ever known in England. At Manchester a large public meeting was held simultaneously with Mr. Bright's, and resolutions favourable to the Government were passed.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, M. P. for Devon, died on Saturday last.

The deaths have been announced of Lord Southwell, an Irish peer, and of Lady Dynevor.

The Rev. W. D. Maclagan, vicar of Kensington, has been nominated by the Queen to succeed Dr. Selwyn as Bishop of Lichfield.

The new Bishop of Newfoundland (Rev. L. Jones) was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday.

Two singular cases are undergoing legal investigation. In the Dublin Probate Court the will of the late Mr. Nelville Bagot is disputed by his widow, a daughter of the late Sir W. Verner. In the other case Mrs. Rosamond Dilke, daughter of Lady Dixie, charged her late husband's brother, Major Fetherstone-Dilke, with publishing libels upon her character during the past six years. The hearing before the police magistrate at Marlborough-street occupied some hours on Saturday, and was then adjourned.

The strike of the cotton operatives in East Lancashire has been very extensive and still continues, with little prospect of a settlement. The Weavers' Association have offered to submit the question in dispute to a Board of Arbitration, but the employers refuse.

A public meeting was held in Dublin on Friday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, at which resolutions were passed affirming the claims of Roman Catholics to a special University.

The men of the Army and Militia Reserves have presented themselves at the various depots with great punctuality, the number of absentees being remarkably small.

Another attempt was made on Saturday to raise the sunken corvette Eurydice, but again without success.

A steam boiler in a foundry at Dublin burst on Saturday, destroying an adjoining public-house, causing the death of 13 persons and serious injuries to several others.

Since last week there has been only a moderate demand for money in the outer market ; rates have, nevertheless, kept firm. While the settlement was in progress business in stocks was almost at a standstill. Yesterday a large amount of speculative selling occurred, and prices both in the English and foreign markets fell without exception. Russian bonds were on the average 2 per cent. lower for the day.

Obituary of the Week.—J. G. B. Lawrell, late Ben. C.S. ; Lieut.-Col. T. G. Fraser, Bom. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. D. Montgomerie, Mad. Ret. ; Surg.-Maj. Nicholson, Bombay Army ; Viscount Southwell, K.P. ; Sir W. Mitchell ; Sir F. Goldsmid, Bart. ; Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, G.C.B. ; Maj-Gen. P. S. Thompson ; J.T. Mindleton, Vice-Consul at Taku ; Maj.-Gen. F. Whittingham, C.B. ; Lady Menzies ; Lady Frances Dynevor ; the Hon. Mrs. M'Adam Cathcart ; J. G. Ball, Coroner for Gloucester ; J. S. Crawford, M. P. ; Rev. Canon O'Dwyer, chaplain, N. P., India.

No progress has been made towards an arrangement for the withdrawal of the military and naval forces from the vicinity of Constantinople. Prince Bismarck's mediation appears to have obtained the recognition of the principle by both the Russian and British Governments, but the arrangement of the details has presented difficulties which up to the present time have proved insuperable.

Easter Day, according to Russian date, was celebrated by the troops at San Stefano on Monday, but the review was postponed until the following day on account of bad weather. On Tuesday the Grand Duke Nicholas, after the review, handed over the command of the army to General Todleben, and then proceeded to pay a farewell visit to the Sultan in Constantinople, departing the next day for Odessa.

The appointment of General Todleben to the command of the troops near Constantinople is variously interpreted, but it is generally believed that more active measures are in contemplation.

Prince Gortschakoff is still ill, and the recall of Count Schouvaloff from London to assume the direction of the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg is spoken of as a probable event.

The bitter feeling against Russia still prevails in Roumania, but the recent Ministerial Circular has had the effect of allaying the dangerous irritation that existed last week.

The Greek Government, apparently relying upon the friendly assurances of Great Britain, is endeavouring

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

to terminate the struggle in the Greek provinces of Turkey.

The Mussulman insurrection in Thrace is still unsubdued, although the Russian military authorities profess to regard it as unimportant. The Russian demand for the surrender of Varna, Shumla, and Batoum has been met by a Turkish complaint that the prisoners of war in Russia have not been released.

Some Russian and German newspapers comment upon the supposed intention to despatch a British squadron to the Baltic and threaten an arrangement to close that sea against belligerents.

The Paris Exhibition was opened on Wednesday with great solemnity, which was to some extent marred by bad weather. The arrangements, although incomplete, gave promise of future complete success.

The Italian papers deny that their Government has joined in a demand to England to specify the alterations it requires in the San Stefano Treaty.

A German mail steamer, the Cimbria, chartered by Russian agents, is now lying in a harbour on the Atlantic coast with 600 Finnish seamen on board. The ultimate destination of these men is unknown, but it is suspected that there is a possible intention of employing them in cruisers on the Pacific coast in the event of war.

The latest news from Cape Town informs us that the Caffre insurrection is still unrepressed. There have been further encounters with the natives, in which the latter have been worsted.

Rain has fallen in Morocco, and it is hoped that the apprehended famine will be averted.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CIMBRIA.

NEW YORK, May 3.—It is reported that the Cimbria will land at Portland the Russian officers and seamen whom she has on board, in order that they may be sent overland to San Francisco.

THE SUNKEN TURKISH MONITORS.

WE understand that the Russian Government has voted a sum of money towards the raising to the Turkish monitors sunk by Russian torpedoes during the late war. The diving operations in connection with the raising of the monitor Seifi are ordered to be proceeded with at once.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

WE hear that the Russian Government has arranged contracts with several leading Moscow cloth manufacturers for the supply of 1,000,000 yards of cloth for uniforms for the militia it is proposed to em ody.

Warsaw newspapers state that a firm in Poland has received an order for 20,000 cartridge chests, 6,000 of which are to be ready by the 1st of June, and the remainder a soon as possible afterwards.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Golos* writes that 14,000 spades have been sent to the Russian headquarters at San Stefano.

The *Whitehall Review* is informed that the Russian Government is quietly manufacturing Whitehead torpedoes at Cronstadt. For this purpose two large buildings have been fitted up with torpedo machniery obtained from abroad, and several hundred workmen are engeged day and night in manufacturing Mr. Whitehead's deadly invention. All the men-of-war designated for the ocean-going squadron are to receive a certain number of fast torpedoes on their departure from Cronstadt.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

RUSSIAN operations in the United States may be thus summarized:—Few munitions of war have been recently shipped to Russia; no vessel can be positively indicated as a privateer, but Russia intends buying several fast steamers to arm and man as cruisers, the Cimbria's passengers being intended for this purpose; no steamer is yet known as having been purchased, but two on the Pacific Coast—one on its voyage thither, and two in Atlantic ports—are believed to be under negotiations for Russian purposes. Inquiries are always made for the fastest steamers. There is a growing disposition among American shipowners to avail themselves of this opportunity to sell vessels which the depressed state of trade has deprived of occupation. Hence every purchasing inquiry meets anxious sellers, though the vessels offered are generally unsuitable. Russia, if she has not already actually issued letters of marque in the United States, has at least promised to grant them. Apprehensions on this subject caused applications for war risks this week to the New York underwriters for British vessels on long voyages to the East Indies or Pacific ports, the risks being placed at 2 per cent. Fenian agents have been consulting the Russian representatives for aid to equip an armed force, promising to raise 5,000 men from the Fenian brotherhood in the United States for Russian service. Before actual war exists these things might possibly be legally done in the United States, but Russia's mysterious movements are attracting increased attention, several journals complaining that the United States Government seem to take a lax view of neutral obligations. While international law may permit these operations up to actual declaration of war, it is pointed out that the Neutrality Law of the United States, expressly forbids the fitting out of expeditions against any nation at peace with the United States, this law having been repeatedly enforced recently to prevent expeditions sailing aginst Cuba or Central America. The Neutrality Law declares that every person who within the United States arms, or attempts to arm, or is concerned in furnishing, fitting out, or arming any vessel with the intent that the said vessel should be employed in the service of any foreign Power to cruise against any power with which the United States is at peace, shall be liable to heavy penalties. The law also prohibits delivering commissions for such vessels, and prohibits enlistments or augmenting the forces of foreign armed vessels. Under similar circumstances it prohibits the organizing of hostile armed forces in the United States. This law can be invoked to check Russian operations in advance of declaration of war, whenever evidence of its infringement is obtainable.

A telegram was posted at Lloyd's this morning (Friday, May 3) from New York, which stated that a report had reached New York from San Francisco that the Oregon Steamship Company's steamer Ajax had been sold at San Franciso to parties unknown, but who are presumed to have been agents acting on behalf of the Russian Government. The Ajax is a wooden propeller, of 1,354 tons burden, half brig rigged, 440 horse power, constructed of white oak timber, with iron strapping on frame. Her length is 215ft., breadth 38ft., depth of hold 25ft., and draws 18ft. She is 14 years old, having been built at New York in 1864.

A telegram from New York states that the following despatch from South-West Harbour, Maine, dated April 30, has been published:—

About seven o'clock on Sunday morning the steamer Cimbria, belonging to the Hamburg-American line, arrived here. According to the statement of Capt. Badenheusen, she is chartered by an agent of the Russian Government. She proceeded to a port in the Baltic, on the Gulf of Finland, and there took on board 600 men, mostly Finns, as steerage passengers, and sixty-three men as cabin passengers. She sailed, from the Baltic port on April 20, and passed round the north of Scotland. Capt. Badenheusen was under the orders of one of the cabin passengers, and when off Cape Sable the Cimbria shaped her course for Cape Cod, and he was directed to lay her course for South-West Harbour. She has no cargo, only ship stores, and is now lying here waiting for orders. Capt. Badenheusen professes utter ignorance of the destination of the vessel or of the men on board. No person from the ship has been ashore except the captain and the gentleman in charge. The latter has the bearing of a naval officer and is a Russian. The collector of the port has not yet boarded the vessel, and no other person has been allowed on board. The ship is full of men, and keeps her steam up continuously.

Later telegrams add that the statements contained in the above despatch are without any confirmation from any authoritative source.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The United States Government is without information respecting the destination of the Cimbria, or the object of her voyage.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Cimbria still remains at Mount Desert, and rarely communicates with the shore. The Russian Commander corresponded yesterday with the Russian Consulate in New York. Capt. Badenheusen is stated to have expressed an opinion that the Russian officers and sailors on board are destined for San Francisco to man Russian privateers already in the Pacific, as several of the officers have already served in those waters. The Austro-Hungarian Government is reported to be contracting for 100 large torpedo boats here. The British Consul at Sortland, Maine, has gone to South West Harbour, to watch the Cimbria's movements. The *New York Herald* publishes special despatches from Washington and Philadelphia reiterating the statements that the Russians have been negotiating in this country for steamers as privateers, for which men have been despatched from Russia. The same paper mentions a report that five or six thousand Irishmen have enlisted in America for the Russian service. Its Philadelphia despatch hints at a descent of these Irishmen upon Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I.

THERE is not a little in the career of the present Governor of Bombay which should act as an encouragement and example for those who, lacking perhaps the genius of heaven-born imperial administrators, are by no means devoid of their ambition. Sir Richard Temple is in the front rank of Indian statesmen; he has many—perhaps the most essential—qualifications which entitle him to that place; his fortunes have always been those which rare deserts only can command. But when a man has done all that Sir R. Temple has done, and done it, comparative speaking, so swiftly, and with so little effort of painful exertion, it is natural to look for the secret of his success in something which we all recognise as the *cachet* of rare greatness. It is not to disparage the Governor of Bombay to say that this gift, or this combination of gifts, will not easily be found in his instance. A critical examination of his career will disclose the possession of few qualities which most young men of parts and promise may not boast that they have already, or may not at least hope to acquire. It is not that Sir Richard Temple fails to rise infinitely above mediocrity; but when the conditions of his promotion are analytically investigated, little or nothing is to be found which men who are not much more than mediocre do not often possess. Exceptional success is usually to be explained only by the combined presence of exceptional causes. Either we trace the operation of unique advantages of birth, the permanent influence of social influences of rare value, the perpetual assertion of a remarkable personality, uncommon force of mind, or a rare faculty of intellectual originality and initiative. Whatever may be, or whatever we may imagine to be, the cause, we instinctively and immediately connect it with the effect, and the tyro who, at a distance, gazes admiringly on the achieved result, feels that such greatness is beyond his capacity, and should therefore be beyond his hope. But the aspirant for public honours will scarcely accuse himself of any egregious lack of modesty if, after having followed in his mind the successive stages of Sir Richard Temple's career, he comes to the conclusion that there is no reason why much such a career should not be his own.

On the whole, natural and pardonable as this feeling may be, the competition wallah of respectable or even first-rate capacities who should venture from the spectacle of Sir Richard Temple's progress to prognosticate a course signalised by similar triumphs for himself, would make a mistake. It may be that the Governor of Bombay is not made of the stuff which we may expect to find in great generals who shape the plan of victorious campaigns, or of great lawgivers who reduce turbulent societies to order, establishing firmly and for ever among men the enduring foundations of a civil polity. Sir Richard Temple does not belong to the same class as Clive and Hastings; perhaps posterity will say that he has not left the impress of his mind so clearly upon the statutes of India as Fitzjames Stephen, or on the finance of India as John Strachey. But, in the building up of an Empire so complete and so vast as that of England, there are a time and place for the exercise of every variety of talent and gift, nor does it follow that the same quality of mind which is necessary at one stage of the contruction of the fabric, is to be desired at those which follow. If Sir Richard Temple has seldom exhibited any trace of the aptitutde of a master for reviewing or reconstituting the principles on which an Empire is administered, he has never failed accurately to note the condition of its administration, to estimate the tendencies of the times, and the currents of popular feeling. In a word, if he has not shown himself a man calculated to mould the age according to his will, to fashion it anew after the model which seemed to him best, he has displayed consistently a surprising degree of activity and intelligence in judging of its capacities, and in judging also of the instrumentality by which the designs of its presiding spirits could best be carried into effect. This was exactly what those who knew him best even as a Rugby boy ventured to predict for Richard Temple. He was not a briliant scholar, but he was a very plodding one, and it was only the other day that his private tutor, who is now second master in the school, remarked, when Temple's name was accidentally mentioned, how much he had been impressed by the thoroughness of his work as a boy. It was the same at Haileybury, where it was observed more than once that if there lived the youth to whom George Canning's description of Joseph Hume, that he was an extraordinary specimen of an ordinary man, could be applied, Richard Temple was he. When he got to India it was very soon perceived and very generally recognised, that over and above his remarkable energy, industry, application, and tact, the future Governor of Bombay had some noticeable gifts. His reports and despatches were written in graphic and glowing English, and with consummate skill he succeeded in suppressing anything like the trace of elaboration or artifice. He never degenerated into commonplace; he systematically curbed any propensity to highflown oratory, and the result was that his official statements were useful not as mere bald colourless narratives, but also as the suggestion of arguments. After he had made his mark in the Allahabad District and the Punjaub, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Lahore, and on a memorable occasion received the then Governor of India, Lord Canning, with something more than conventional distinction. But it was his administration of Nagpore which first caused contemporary critics to prophesy a future of exceptional brilliance for Richard Temple. Here, indeed, he left the mark of his ability and influence legibly inscribed in enduring characters. He found disorder and he left it order, he reduced neglect and irregularity into discipline and studied vigilance.

Sir Richard Temple was in Europe during the mutiny period. When his term of office in Nagpore had expired he became in succession Resident at Hyderabad, and Minister of Finance. While still holding this latter office he again went to England, and on his return found that his financial policy had received some severe criticism from Sir John Strachey. To these criticisms it would not indeed, have been difficult to adduce a conclusive or satisfactory reply. But Sir Richard Temple, instead of entering into a controversy, decided to be judged rather by results. It is true that there was at the time a serious deficit; but then a deficit is the normal condition of Indian finance. It is also true that he reintroduced the income-tax, but arguments in favour of that impost were no more wanting then than arguments in favour of its existence are wanting now. Of Sir Richard Temple's famine administration all that need be said is that a comparison between the principles on which he acted in 1874 and in 1877, will show how considerably in that interval his views had changed. The fact that Sir Richard Temple is the first provincial Governor of India who has received a baronetcy since the days of Sir Frederick Currie, to whom the honour was awarded, as a *souvenir* of the annexation of the Punjaub, shows conclusively the esteem in which his public services are held. His career has been coincident with many of the most prosperous episodes of Indian history, and if it cannot be said that he has created these episodes, he has at least in a very signal degree contributed to them. Pleasant and genial, both in society and in his bearing towards his official inferiors, he has an extraordinary power of creating among all those with whom he is brought into contact a real enthusiasm for work. He is thus a born departmental chief, with immense activity, and unfailing buoyancy of spirits. The son of a distingushed amateur artist, he is no mean artist himself, and, educated to the saddle from his youth, he is an admirable rider. In a word, while he does not belong to the stamp of men who, if we had not possessed already the Empire of India, would have made it for us, he has done good service towards securing and consolidating our possessions; and if he has not had occasion to create a policy, he has been the useful and successful instrument of that which others have devised.—*Home News.*

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

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The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 3

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	0	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	5	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	0	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

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For beauty of Tone this Instrument is unsurapssed.

The Drawing Room Orchestrina.

3½ Octaves, similiar in appearance to a small Harmonium.

This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The Instrument with one band complete. Rs. 300 each.

REMARK.—Additional Barrels can be had, playing Operatic Airs, Overtures, National Airs, Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes and every style of Music.

Each additional Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity.
Harmonium Music suitable for the Orchestrina.

BARREL ORGANS, playing 4 tunes	Rs. 25
„ „ 6 tunes	„ 45
MUSICAL BOXES from	Rs. 58 to „ 300

Full particulars on application to

S. ROSE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF WINES AT COST PRICE,
DURING MAY.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE Co., No. 3, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, have resolved, in order to introduce their Wines extensively and induce Consumers to try and so judge of their unusual excellence, to allow a discount of ten per cent. on all Wines, &c. costing Rs. 20 and upwards; also 5 per cent. on those under Rs. 20 per doz.

Prices having been fixed unusually low for cash, in expectation of very large sales and quick returns, this concession brings the Wines down to cost price, and only applies to orders received during the month of May.

The Wines are all high class and carefully selected, a trial being only required to make them appreciated. All those not satisfied with purchases can return same within ten days. Sample cases of 1 doz. Quart Bottles Assorted Liquors of any kind will be supplied.

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St. Estephe (fine flavour and bouquet)	14	0
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Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier crû, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage date 1872 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Lalande's Monopoly, good year, Crême de tête, Qts. per dozen Rs. 36.

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Fleurie	18	0
Beaune	19	8
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Pommard, old	26	4
Pommard, very old	30	8
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SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

	Rs.	a.
Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids)	36	0
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Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
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Rudesheimer, 1868	25	0
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Johannisberg, 1868	36	8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865	50	0
Brauneberg Moselle	20	0
Moselle Blumchen (Flower)	24	0
Berncastler Doctor, 1868	40	0
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ITALIAN WINES.

From the Enological Society of Naples.

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Do. do. white	22	8
Pompei Bianco, white	24	0

SHERRY.

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PORT.

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Pure Oporto Wine, Old matured in wood	20	0
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Qts. per Doz.	Rs.	a.	Pts.	Rs.	a
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Chateau de Pierry, do. do.	29	12	...	17	4
Ay Mousseux, Superior	32	8	...	18	8
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Exshaw No. 1, at Rs. 36 net, and No. 2 at	24	0

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Will satisfy the most critical observer.

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Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

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TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

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HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

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Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
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THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL.
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

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THE NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Price per doz.	Quarts Cash Rs.	4	0
„ „	Pints.. „ „	2	12
Bulk per Hogshead...	„ „	57	0

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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands lone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
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MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

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NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN

HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,

as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking AWAY THE GROUNDWORK OF MALARIOUS DISEASES and all LIVER COMPLAINTS or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a GENTLE LAXATIVE and TONIC in the VARIOUS FORMS of INDIGESTION.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,

a particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

FOR BILIOUSNESS or SICK HEADACHE, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, FEVERS, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required n the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt akes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."

"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.

"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I feel I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.

"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes:—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877.

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. "M. BERAL."

"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell there. It would make its own way by its own merit.

"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,
"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."

November 6, 1875.

NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

Out of a large number of Testimonials we select the following—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.

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